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In U.S., Millions Face Downward Mobility

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — For millions of ge earners, the American dream becoming the impossible dream. The prospect of owning that t-level home with a two-car ga- e is receding. The unquestioning pectation of earning more money n one's parents did has died ong many Americans who were in during the baby boom years r World War II.

even the most basic tenet of the am, that a young family will be re prosperous in its middle age, grown more elusive. In fact, ericans now are struggling to off downward mobility at the of a century that has stressed ard mobility.

he statistics tell the harsh story: ericans now must work hard to stay in place economically. mong the statistics:

Average hourly earnings, ad- d for inflation, boomed in the s and 1960s, but fell in the s and stumbled along with no growth in the first half of the s.

Average weekly earnings, held n slightly by a shorter work have declined by 14.3 per- since 1973, after accounting nflation.

Median household income, h was $26,433 in 1984, has ed about 6 percent since 1973.

rom the end of World War II 73, everybody was getting bet- f, but from 1973 through now has stopped," said Frank S. a professor of public policy e University of Maryland.

oonlighting, or working at ex- bs, is widespread. More mar- women with young children orking than ever before.

th their incomes failing to pace with their desires, Amer- are increasingly using credit despite the persistently high st rates.

ir money problems continue ount. Business, reeling from ening competition abroad, is g a tight rein on wages and ring.

ny union workers have lost cost-of-living adjustment s they negotiated during the of high inflation.

d the boom that dazzled Wall t has left many average wage rs behind, since they hold no s except in their pension

n the tax bills adopted by the e and Senate do not look like will give the average American y much relief. Under either 's version, families with the an household income of 33 would receive tax cuts of $200 or so.

onomists generally agree that nly way workers can manage ake substantial strides in real gs during the years ahead is gh steady and strong growth oductivity. But few econo- are predicting that growth.

the short run, this means that s consumers continue piling ebt to fuel the economy, the n's economic growth might during the rest of 1986 below redicted 3 percent growth rate, perhaps even below a paltry 2 nt.

the longer run, a failure to could profoundly transform American standard of living the nation's economy.

any economists point out that countries such as Japan and Germany have achieved high- rowth in productivity. Some suggest that the United States be starting to undergo the economic decline that the sh have experienced in recent des.

What's been happening in Brit- said Sar Levitan, an econom- rofessor at George Washing- University, "is a slow rioration, so that by now it has owest income per capita in the pean Community, except for and Portugal. We're starting at direction."

he stark measure of the change r way is offered by Professor . A man who was 30 in 1949 his earnings, corrected for in- flation, rise by 63 percent by the time he turned 40.

But a man who was 30 in 1973 saw his real average earnings decline by 1 percent by the time he was 40.

Nonetheless, households are stubbornly refusing to change their spending habits.

And the spirits of wage earners remain high despite the depressing statistics. According to the University of Michigan Survey Research Center, consumer confidence is far higher now than it was during recent times of double-digit inflation, interest rates and unemployment.

Consumers are often spending more than they can afford, many economists say. The ratio of consumer debt to income has climbed to record heights. Not coincidentally, delinquencies on consumer loans are on the rise.

During the late 1970s, high inflation rates appeared to be the chief obstacle to achieving the American dream.

Growth in real income started its long slide in 1973, the year of the Arab oil embargo. The decade's oil shocks helped produce a wave of price increases that rose faster than incomes.

But now that inflation has receded, there are other problems. The pressure from foreign competition and deregulation of industry pushed American business to take a tough new attitude about wages.

"Right now, what is driving down real income is cost control," said A. Gary Shilling, president of an economics consulting firm. He pointed out that real weekly manufacturing earnings have declined 5 percent since 1978, while construction wages are down 15 percent.

The cost-cutting trend seems to be hitting young wage earners the hardest. When companies with seniority rules pare their payrolls, the young are dismissed first.

Two-tier union contracts pay new workers less than experienced ones.

The rate of home ownership among people under 35 has fallen to 39.7 percent from 43.3 percent in 1981. Many young households have two breadwinners. Among couples aged 25 to 34, the proportion of women working outside the home has soared to 62 percent, more than twice the percentage in 1961.

Americans now must work hard just to stay in place economically.

Grim Prospects for 30-Year-Old Men . . .
Earnings data in 1984 dollars

Age 30 in:	Average Earnings Age 30	Average Earnings Age 40	Change
1948	$11,924	$19,475	+63%
1959	17,188	25,627	+49
1973	23,580	23,395	– 1
1983	17,520	—	—

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Commerce Department NYT

Richard M. Nixon, left, met with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, right, and Anatoli F. Dobrynin, the former Soviet ambasssador to Washington, on Friday at the end of a visit to Moscow. Reuter's

Talks on Summit Are Set

U.S. Source Says Shevardnadze Will Meet Shultz

By Jim Anderson
United Press International

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, will meet in New York in late September to prepare a second summit meeting between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, a senior U.S. official said Friday.

The official, who declined to be identified, said that it has not been decided whether the Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting would precede addresses by the two men to the United Nations General Assembly. He said, however, that it has been decided that the meeting will be in the last week of September.

"There had been slippage in the diplomatic channels," the official said, about the Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting and the choice had been narrowed to a time when Mr. Shevardnadze would be in the United States. He said that the exact schedule has not been set.

At their first encounter in Geneva in November, Mr. Reagan and the Soviet leader agreed to meet in the United States this year and in the Soviet Union in 1987.

But the timing was uncertain and a preparatory session between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze in May was cancelled by the Soviet Union after the U.S. raid on Libya in April.

■ Additional Talks

A senior Western diplomatic source said that the superpowers also have agreed to hold additional talks on issues that will come up at the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting, Reuters reported Friday from Moscow.

The source said that an agreement between Washington and Moscow announced this week to hold talks on nuclear testing and the U.S. decision to exceed the limits of the unratified 1979 strategic arms limitation agreement were part of the preparations for a new summit meeting.

He also implied that the Middle East could be one of the topics, under the heading of regional issues.

The talks on nuclear testing and the SALT-2 accord, which are to start in Geneva next week, were seen by diplomats as representing a concession to Soviet insistence that the issues be discussed.

The Soviet Union wants the United States to discuss a ban on all nuclear testing. U.S. officials say they want to focus on finding ways of verifying compliance with two agreements negotiated in the 1970s limiting the size of test explosions.

■ Nixon, Gorbachev Meet

Richard M. Nixon, making a pri-

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Afghan War: Pakistan Feeling Military, Diplomatic Pressure

Bombings Increase In Refugee Area

By James Rupert
Washington Post Service

PESHAWAR, Pakistan — A series of bombings in Pakistan's northwestern border area near Afghanistan appears to be part of a campaign by the Soviet-backed government in Kabul to escalate political tensions surrounding the presence here of millions of Afghan refugees.

The bombings have coincided with the rise to power in Afghanistan of Major General Najibullah, the former head of the country's secret police, who assumed control of the Communist Party leadership 10 weeks ago from the ailing Babrak Karmal.

General Najibullah, who is considered by diplomats and political observers to be more inclined to use such methods than his predecessor, is believed by a number of these sources to have inspired the bombings to intimidate Pakistan, which supports anti-Soviet Afghan resistance fighters, or mujahidin.

Two of the most recent explosions, last weekend in the Kurram district southwest of Peshawar, blew up a hotel run by mujahidin and a tractor and wagon carrying Afghan refugees. More than 20 Afghans were killed.

In the past month, explosions have derailed two passenger trains, injured passengers on public buses, killed vendors and passers-by in the bazaars of Peshawar's old city and destroyed highway bridges and electrical transmission lines.

Press accounts in the past month have reported at least 25 deaths and nearly 100 injuries in explosions in North-West Frontier province, including tribal areas along the border.

Although one Pakistani official who asked not to be identified conceded the possibility that Pakistani leftists had been involved in planting bombs, both foreign and local observers said the Afghan secret police were responsible for many or all of the recent bombings.

Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo of Pakistan said in Washington that the rise in border attacks was "an organized campaign" that had increased notably since General Najibullah came to power. In an interview with Washington Post editors and reporters, Mr. Junejo said that air attacks had "gone into the hundreds," and ground attacks also had increased.

Political observers in Peshawar said that the recent attacks had had some success in achieving what they view as Soviet and Afghan objectives: to make the presence of Afghan refugees, and therefore Pa-

See AFGHAN, Page 6

Najibullah Reuters

Northwest border area of Pakistan, scene of attacks. WP

Mohammed Khan Junejo Reuters-UPI

Report of Soviet Pullout Offer

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo of Pakistan has said his country has rejected a proposal that the Soviet Union withdraw its troops from Afghanistan over four years and has insisted on a pullout timetable of four months or less.

Mr. Junejo's account of the closely held Geneva negotiations on the future of Afghanistan is the most authoritative and specific yet made public. It suggests a wide gap on the central issue of Soviet withdrawal.

"We don't see any sincerity" in the offer for a four-year Soviet troop pullout that was presented by the Afghan government in the Geneva talks two months ago, Mr. Junejo told reporters and editors of The Washington Post on Thursday.

Nevertheless, he said Pakistan's foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, would continue the UN-sponsored indirect talks with the Afghan government in Geneva on July 30 in hopes of making progress.

When the four-year Soviet pullout proposal was advanced by Afghanistan, the prime minister said, in recounting what happened in mid-May, Mr. Yaqub Khan "sharply reacted and said, 'If this is the way you'd like to handle the talks it will be difficult for me to sit here even to negotiate for a minute because I don't see any sincerity in this offer.'"

Mr. Junejo said that after this exchange his government continued the Geneva discussions essentially out of courtesy to the United Nations, whose successive secretaries general have sponsored the negotiations.

The mid-May round of talks, Mr. Junejo said, marked the first time the Russians and the Soviet-backed Afghan regime had ever been willing to specify any timetable at all for withdrawal of the 120,000 Soviet troops.

The prime minister attributed the Soviet willingness to permit discussion of the issue to international condemnation of Moscow's presence there, and to domestic unhappiness about the high casualties being suffered by Soviet troops.

Among the Soviet pressures exerted on Pakistan in connection with the negotiations and the Afghan situation in general, according to Mr. Junejo, are increasing instances of border incursions, bombings and sabotage against Pakistan.

In addition, Mr. Junejo said at a Pentagon appearance later in the day, the Soviet Union "sent us a crude warning and threat" last month, demanding that Pakistan change its Afghan policy.

"We will not be intimidated," but at the same time Pakistan cannot ignore the Soviet warning, Mr. Junejo said.

The Soviet Union has said that Pakistan, with U.S. direction and support, is aiding the guerrilla forces fighting Soviet and Afghan troops in Afghanistan.

Pakistani sources said the "warning and threat" that Mr. Junejo mentioned was part of the same diplomatic protest from Moscow in the third week of June that also attacked Pakistan's nuclear program.

The Russians reportedly charged in that message that Pakistan nuclear program has "reached the capacity" of making a bomb, which they regard as a threat to "the southern part of the U.S.S.R."

The Russians warned that "they could not be indifferent" to this nuclear danger.

Mr. Junejo, in the Post interview, said his government told Moscow, as he said he has told President Ronald Reagan and other U.S. officials here this week, that Pakistan's nuclear program is "purely for peaceful purposes."

South Africa Black Infighting: Fuel for Propaganda

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

The following report was written under state of emergency restrictions imposed by the South African government. The restrictions forbid reporters to refer to actions taken by security officials unless authorized by government officials or to report statements that the government considers subversive.

JOHANNESBURG — It has been, by recent South African standards, a fairly normal week of civil unrest: 29 black persons have died, a little below this year's weekly average.

But what has made the deaths stand out is that all but one of the victims were killed by other blacks, according to the state Bureau for Information.

Several of them were by the "necklace" method, the grisly execution ritual in which a victim's hands and feet are bound and a gasoline-filled tire is set around the neck and set alight. Two others were reportedly saved from a similar fate by the police.

For both the government and its opponents, the question of what is officially called "black-on-black" violence has become a crucial propaganda issue, and the fiery necklace its most potent and troubling symbol.

The deaths fuel Pretoria's assertion that

NEWS ANALYSIS

the unrest is no longer a conflict between a white-minority government and a disfranchised black majority, but rather a war among blacks themselves.

Each black-on-black death is cited as evidence that blacks are not ready to govern each other, let alone whites, and furthers Pretoria's assertion that it is struggling to resist not legitimate black aspirations but a faceless, barbaric mob that would trample Western values and wreak havoc on whites if it came to power.

Thus the information bureau in statements this week categorized the killings as "a desperate reaction of radicals against the restoration of order and to gain a hold over the peace-loving majority by intimidation."

Anti-apartheid opponents, in turn, contend that the government is concealing the fact that many of the deaths are committed by blacks considered allied to Pretoria, many as self-appointed vigilantes who enjoy the tacit and at times active support of local police.

Ultimately, these opponents hold the apartheid system responsible for creating and capitalizing on splits within the black community and for a process of brutalization that has transformed many young blacks into urban warriors who condone, and even celebrate, the necklace ritual.

"I believe necklacing is horrible and I can't agree with it," said Seth Mazibuko, a top official of the Soweto Civic Association, which is affiliated with the United Democratic Front, the country's leading anti-apartheid coalition.

"I understand why people do it," he said. "The apartheid system puts such a terrible anger into the people it hurts. But it actually stigmatizes our struggle."

There is an uncomfortable ambivalence among many blacks about the war inside their townships. While disliking the necklace, many believe it has served to erode and frighten off the vast network of police informers that has been a major factor for the state in the past in undermining the organization of an effective opposition.

"We want to make the death of a collaborator so grotesque that people will never think of it," Tim Ngubane, an official of the outlawed African National Congress, said in California last October.

Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, told black mourners at a funeral in April, "With our boxes of matches and our necklaces, we shall liberate this country."

One measure of the intensity of the propaganda war being waged here is that both statements were repeated by the government this week in its effort to characterize

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Western labor leaders have arrived in South Africa to show their solidarity with the black labor movement. Page 6.

INSIDE

John Widgeons

In London, it's Andy Warhol on Andy Warhol. A report in Weekend. Page 9.

GENERAL NEWS

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■ **A Hong Kong campaign against organized crime raises fears that civil liberties may be endangered. Page 2.**

■ **China has acknowledged the detention of a New York Times correspondent. Page 2.**

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ **The Fed said that the weaker dollar has been slow to ease the U.S. trade deficit. Page 11.**

■ **Schlumberger Ltd. of the United States said that second-quarter net profit fell 74 percent to $55.2 million. Page 11.**

MONDAY

The case of Edward L. Howard represents the worst loss in years for U.S. intelligence in Moscow.

U.S. Embassy Secrets till Selling in Tehran

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

NITED NATIONS, New — Seven years after Iranian nt militants took over the U.S. assy in Tehran, the classified ments that the militants found continue to have implications oth sides.

n is continuing to publish pack collections of the docus, which were discovered when mbassy was seized in Novem- 979, according to Iranian offi-

e paperbacks, titled "Docus From the Espionage Den," published in the name of the dents Following the Line of mam," now total nearly 60 nes.

don't know if the intention of boys is to prevent any move- toward the United States," Iran's chief delegate at the d Nations, Said Rajaie-Khor- i, "but it is one of the inevitable consequences. They keep the kettle boiling."

Iran's long-stalemated war with Iraq has drained the country's reserves, and several Iranian leaders have openly expressed frustration over the slow pace of the war. In June, President Ali Khamenei was quoted in the Tehran daily newspaper Kayhan as saying: "We must break out of this no-war, no-peace situation, which is definitely harming us."

But any suggestions that Iran negotiate a settlement of the war and move closer to the West are roundly criticized by clerical hard-liners, and publication of the secret documents helps keep anti-American feelings high.

"Any time there is talk in Tehran of moving toward the United States, another volume is published as a reminder of American involvement in Iran's affairs," an Iranian official said.

The books are sold openly in Tehran bookshops, and 24 of the most recent volumes were acquired through a private distributor in the United States, the Ketab Corporation of Encino, California.

Among the most interesting papers are shredded secret documents pieced back together by the mili-

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Abolhassan Bani-Sadr AP

From Britain, a Curious Tale of Intrigue

By Karen DeYoung
Washington Post Service

LONDON — On Feb. 16, John H. Bothwell, a retired U.S. naval officer and former CIA agent, left his home in Bath, in southwest England, for what apparently was a routine business trip to Vienna.

Since resigning from the Central Intelligence Agency in 1972, Mr. Bothwell, 59, a short, silver-haired man, has owned a maritime supply agency based in Athens. The Vienna trip was for a regular meeting with officials from one of his principal clients — the merchant and fishing fleets of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Bothwell made it only as far as London's Paddington Station. As he stepped off the train, he was arrested by officers of Scotland Yard's Special Branch under Britain's Official Secrets Act.

Five days later, Mr. Bothwell was formally charged with violating Section 7 of the Act: "making arrangements for the communication to a person of information which is calculated to be or might be or is intended to be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy."

His wife, Anne, was arrested and held for questioning for one day before being released. Their homes in Athens and Bath were searched by Special Branch agents, who took away papers that still have not been returned.

The case against Mr. Bothwell seemed to be ironclad. It had come from U.S. intelligence, which had obtained its information from a Soviet defector who had dealt personally with him.

Prosecutors indicated that "more serious" charges might follow.

Yet it now appears that the government did not have the case against Mr. Bothwell it originally thought it did.

'A Russian, somebody who clearly has an ax to grind, goes and accuses me. Thirty years of service go out the window, and they believe him.'

— John H. Bothwell

A week ago Monday, after he had spent five weeks as a maximum security detainee in London's Wormwood Scrubs prison, and more than three months under restrictive bail, all charges against Mr. Bothwell were dropped. The government was ordered to pay his $7,500 in defense costs.

Prosecuting Counsel Michael Bibby explained to the judge that there was a "vital gap" in the government's case. Although Mr. Bothwell had admitted passing information to the Russians and arranging "dead letter drops" for Soviet pickup, Mr. Bibby said, the prosecution had been unable "to prove he prejudiced the safety of this country."

The government conceded that information Mr. Bothwell passed to the Russians was without security value and had been transmitted to "dupe" or "con" them. Much of that information, Mr. Bibby acknowledged, had come from published sources such as Time magazine and The Daily Telegraph.

"I serve my country for 30 years — honorably, with citations," Mr. Bothwell said in an interview last week. "Then a Russian, somebody who clearly has an ax to grind, goes and accuses me. Thirty years of service go out the window, and they believe him."

The British government is not expected to take further action against Mr. Bothwell. The Federal Bureau of Investigation said in Wash-

See BOTHWELL, Page 6

Hong Kong Crime Clampdown Raises Fears for Human Rights

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — A government effort to clamp down on organized crime is prompting widespread concern about preserving human rights in Hong Kong as reunification with China approaches.

Following legislative debates last week, the British administration is expected to increase the powers of police and security agencies to counter the activities of local "triads," traditional crime syndicates that have long been a feature of Chinese societies.

"The situation has now become critical," said Ho Kam-fai, a Legislative Council member who supports stronger anti-crime measures. "Triad activities are pervasive and damaging to the fabric of society."

Almost three-quarters of Hong Kong's 5.6 million residents, according to a recent government survey, agree with Dr. Ho. But many of the new powers proposed by the police seem to be just as frightening to the public as the specter of organized crime.

With Britain's leases to expire in 11 years, civil rights have become a sensitive issue in Hong Kong. Many residents say they fear that laws passed to control crime may be used to political ends once Beijing regains sovereignty.

Among other things, the proposed changes would expand the investigative powers of the police and deprive suspected traids of specified legal privileges, such as the right to remain silent under questioning.

"At a time we should be protecting civil liberties, we're talking about limiting them," said Linda Syddall, a lawyer who has handled numerous triad cases. "Under a different administration, the police could harass anyone they choose."

Similar sensitivities were aroused last year, when Attorney General Michael Thomas suggested replacing juries with tribunals of judges in trials of complex commercial crimes.

There also is a lingering belief that many local police precincts maintain long-standing links with triad societies. Because of police corruption during the 1970s, security officials acknowledge, many triad-related offenses probably go unreported.

Although founded with political aims in the 17th century, triads have long included organized crime among their activities. Among the nationalists during the Chinese civil war, they were a main source of corruption because of their links with Chiang Kai-shek.

Many of the new powers seem just as frightening to the public as the specter of organized crime.

In Hong Kong, triad activities are believed to range from drug-trafficking and illegal gambling to prostitution, pornography and extortion.

There are at least 50 active triad societies, according to a report issued by a government crime committee in April. They are said to be of varying size and degrees of organization.

In a series of raids this week the police have arrested more than 30 suspected leaders of the "14K society," a well-known triad that officials believe to be active in bookmaking, illegal lending, drug dealing and nightclub operations.

The group is said to have a membership of as many as 10,000 people. The police have previously estimated total triad membership at 70,000 to 120,000.

Few of the triads now active appear to enact the elaborate rituals and initiation ceremonies associated with traditional secret societies, according to police and legal sources. Many are thought to be little more than street gangs.

In part because of Hong Kong's changing status, the larger triads apparently have become increasingly active overseas in recent years. The U.S. Commission on Organized Crime, appointed by President Ronald Reagan, asserted two years ago that Asian crime syndicates were responsible for a fifth of the heroin imported into the United States.

Hong Kong's official crime committee, headed by Sir David Akers-Jones, the chief secretary, has proposed 19 legal and administrative "options" to counter the triad problem.

In general, many aspects of the open trial system would be closed, and some safeguards protecting the rights of suspects removed. Inconsistencies in pre-trial statements, for instance, would be treated as crimes.

The proposals also would limit the movements of triad former convicts to keep them under continuous surveillance for up to two years.

Since the report was issued, Sir David has urged residents to sacrifice civil liberties in the interest of effective law enforcement.

But some legislators have already questioned whether the need for additional police powers is justified.

A decade ago, when police corruption was at its height here, an official report asserted that the triad problem existed "largely in name only."

China Continues to Hold Reporter for N.Y. Times

United Press International

BEIJING — The Chinese government issued a formal notification Friday that it has detained John F. Burns, a New York Times correspondent. He was barred from leaving the country Thursday because of suspected espionage activities.

The British ambassador to China, Sir Richard Evans, said Friday that consular officials expected to see Mr. Burns, who holds dual British-Canadian citizenship, within two days.

Officials from the Public Security Bureau stopped Mr. Burns, his wife, Jane Scott-Long, and their two children at Beijing airport as the family was preparing to leave China for a vacation.

Mr. Burns, 41, was not charged or formally arrested, but Chinese officials told the U.S. Embassy that he was being investigated on suspicion of "entering an area forbidden to foreigners, gathering intelligence information and espionage," The New York Times said.

Sir Richard said: "We in the embassy have been aware of Mr. Burns' detention for some 24 hours. We have now been notified formally by the Chinese authorities of his detention. We are therefore pressing for consular access under the terms of the April 1984 Sino-British consular agreement."

Under that agreement, Chinese officials must give notice they have detained a British citizen within seven days and must grant consular access to the detainee within two days of notification.

Miss Scott-Long said that her husband, a U.S. Justice Department lawyer teaching in Beijing and a Chinese were detained for two days this month when they were on a cross-country motorcycle trip in northern Shaanxi Province.

The three were traveling to Sichuan Province to visit the birthplace of Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, when they were detained at the Shaanxi-Sichuan border and told they were in a restricted area closed to foreigners, she said.

Mr. Burns later told colleagues that they were detained by Shaanxi authorities for two and a half days, had their film confiscated and were released after writing "self-criticisms." After returning to Beijing, Mr. Burns said, he believed the incident was over.

According to Miss Scott-Long, Mr. Burns was questioned Thursday at the airport for 15 hours and told he was under suspicion of espionage. He was then taken home, she said, where 10 agents conducted a videotaped search of his apartment.

Miss Scott-Long said she was then ordered to drive her husband to Pao Zhu detention center, where he was last seen entering what appeared to be a cell block.

In New York, A.M. Rosenthal, executive editor of the Times, said: "Mr. Burns's trip was purely journalistic. He has our total confidence and I am sure all this will be straightened out."

Mr. Rosenthal and the newspaper's foreign editor, Warren Hoge, flew to Beijing on Friday.

A U.S. Embassy official, Ruth Kirzbauer, said that although Mr. Burns was not an American, the U.S. Embassy was involved in the case because he represented a U.S. news organization.

Mr. Burns has been in Beijing since November 1984. He also served in Beijing for the Globe and Mail in Toronto from 1971 to 1975.

He is the first foreign journalist to be detained in China since Tiziano Terzani of the West German magazine Der Spiegel was expelled in 1984 on charges of smuggling antiques. Mr. Terzani denied the charges.

Reuters-UPI

John F. Burns

U.S. Missionary Freed in Philippines After Negotiations With Kidnappers

The Associated Press

MARAWI, Philippines — A kidnapped American missionary was released unharmed Friday after six days in captivity.

No ransom was paid for the release of the Presbyterian evangelist, Brian Lawrence, 30, according to Tarhata Lucman, the Moslem princess who negotiated his release.

Mr. Lawrence was freed a day after a Moslem group released unharmed 10 Filipino Roman Catholic nuns, who were abducted from a Marawi convent on July 11.

The identity of the kidnappers of the missionary was not immediately clear. Military officials have said that Mr. Lawrence was believed to have been abducted by a group called the Barracudas, a private army linked to a leading Moslem, Ali Dimaparo, a supporter of former President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Princess Tarhata said that the defense minister, Juan Ponce Enrile, and the armed forces chief of staff, General Fidel V. Ramos, had asked her to negotiate with Mr. Lawrence's kidnappers.

Mr. Lawrence, in a taped message broadcast on Wednesday, said that his kidnappers did not know his name or nationality when they abducted him Saturday.

His wife, Carol Ann, escaped unnoticed by hiding in a closet when the kidnappers entered the couple's apartment in Marawi, on Mindanao island, 510 miles (825 kilometers) south of Manila.

Mr. Lawrence said about 20 men guarded him and "always treated me well." But he said they threatened to kill him if the armed forces attempted a rescue operation.

Princess Tarhata, a member of an influential Moslem family and the widow of a sultan, said that no money was paid for Mr. Lawrence's release. It was not known whether any concessions were made to free Mr. Lawrence.

Mr. Lawrence said his captors were not interested in money and had instructed him to say in his message that they wanted independence for Mindanao.

The U.S. Embassy in Manila, in a statement, thanked President Corazon C. Aquino for her "concern and personal efforts" in securing the release of Mr. Lawrence.

■ Laxalt Asserts a U.S. Role

Charles Mohr of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington:

The U.S. director of central intelligence, William J. Casey, originally proposed to Mr. Marcos that he call the early presidential election that ultimately led to his exile, according to an article by Senator Paul Laxalt, a Nevada Republican.

Mr. Laxalt, a friend of President Ronald Reagan and who represented the president on a mission to talk with Mr. Marcos in Manila in October 1985, wrote that they "briefly discussed" such an election that month. He added that "this possibility had been previously broached to him by CIA Director William Casey."

The senator made his disclosure in an article, "My Conversations with Ferdinand Marcos, a Lesson in Personal Diplomacy," which was published in the summer issue of Policy Review, the quarterly journal of the conservative Heritage Foundation.

Mr. Casey was asked to comment on the article, Sharon Foster, a spokeswoman for the CIA, said, "The answer is the agency has nothing to say about the matter."

Some of Mr. Laxalt's article covered previously known facts, including the telephone conversations with Mr. Marcos in February in which the senator urged Mr. Marcos, who became emotional during the conversations, to "cut and cut cleanly."

However, the senator provided what appeared to be at least one new piece of information from subsequent telephone conversations he had with Mr. Marcos, who was by then in exile in Hawaii.

"It is important to understand," Mr. Laxalt wrote, "that he didn't believe he was going to have to leave the country when he left the presidential palace. He thought he was going home to northern Luzon. Otherwise, he told me, 'I would have never taken all that currency out of there. That was in violation of our law. I thought I was going home.'"

A large sum of money was confiscated by the U.S. Customs Service when the Marcos party arrived in Hawaii.

WORLD BRIEFS

British Labor Party Suffers a Setba

NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME, England (AP) — The oppo Labor Party, its hopes of forming the next British government boost a seven-percentage-point lead in national opinion polls, narrowly lo seat Friday in a parliamentary by-election.

The Liberal-Social Democratic Party alliance pressed Labor gaining 16,020 votes against Labor's 16,819 in the polling Thursd Newcastle under Lyme, a Midlands manufacturing town. Prime Mi Margaret Thatcher's governing Conservatives trailed with 7,863 vo

The Liberal leader, David Steel, said the result was "a serious bl Labor's claim to be on course to form the next government and fo Tories it is nothing less than a humiliation which underlines their unpopularity."

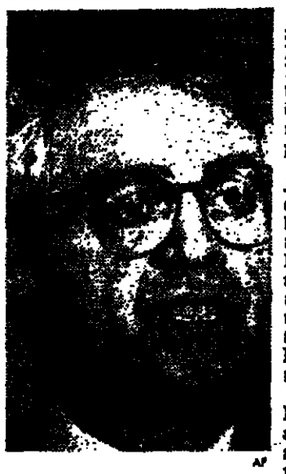
Gramm, Rudman Propose New Pla

WASHINGTON (AP) — The original sponsors of the law to bal the U.S. federal budget announced Friday a plan to again write auto spending cuts into the law, which was ruled unconstitutional b Supreme Court.

Senators Phil Gramm, a Texas Republican; Warren Rudman, a publican of New Hampshire; and Ernest F. Hollings, a South Car Democrat, said they would offer an amendment to have the presid budget director order future cuts. Their announcement came one after Congress voted to reaffirm earlier cuts made under the law.

In its ruling on the budget-balancing law, the Supreme Court s violated the constitution's separation-of-powers doctrine becaus officer of Congress, the comptroller general, ordered the executive br to make the cuts. President Ronald Reagan's budget director, Jam Miller 3d, said Friday that, for the law to pass constitutional must would have to give the across-the-board cutting authority to one o president's subordinates. But he said Congress might be reluctant.

French Socialist Chief to Head Tick



AP

Lionel Jospin

PARIS (Reuters) — The Fr Socialist Party named its nati leader on Friday to head the p list in a crucial special election tle. The Socialists are seeking erode the narrow parliamen majority of the governing rig parties.

The party's first secretary, Li Jospin, was chosen by its execu committee to lead the Social list of candidates in an electio the southwestern departmen Haute Garonne. Eight seats are to be contested there in late S tember or early October in an e tion ordered after March result the department were declared i lid because of irregularities in n tration procedures.

Mr. Jospin, a Socialist deputy Paris, has few links with the s and his appointment is regarde an attempt to turn the local e tion into a national test of stre between left and right.

U.S. Conducts Nevada Nuclear Test

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The United States has conducted a l underground nuclear test beneath the Nevada desert, the Departmen Energy announced.

The test, which had a yield of up to 150 kilotons, took place Thurs one day after the United States and Soviet Union had formally agree reopen talks on nuclear testing. It was the 13th the United States conducted since the Soviet Union unilaterally declared a halt in nuc weapons testing last August and called on the United States to join in freeze.

The Soviet news agency Tass, in a commentary Friday, said that Reagan administration, "as the latest explosion in Nevada show winding up the clock of atomic death."

200 Sikhs Are Seized Near Amritsa

AMRITSAR, India (AP) — Security forces using helicopters, m boats and bulldozers captured about 200 suspected Sikh extrem Friday in a roundup along a river near Amristar, the Sikh holy city, police said. Large caches of arms also were recovered, a police spokes said.

More than 2,000 police officers and paramilitary troops searched heavily wooded area, 25 miles (40 kilometers) southeast of Amritsar, it was sealed to prevent suspects from escaping.

Sikh militants have been fighting a guerrilla war for more than years to gain greater political autonomy. Sikhs are a majority in Pu province.

For the Record

A Spanish civil guard wounded in a Basque car bomb blast on Mon died Friday, bringing the death toll to 10, Madrid hospital officials s Forty-four other guards and 11 passers-by were wounded. *(Reut*

Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia announced Fri that Parliament would be dissolved Saturday to prepare for a gene election. The Election Commission set voting for Aug. 2 and 3. *(Reut*

2 Ministers In Poland Dismissed

Reuters

WARSAW — The Polish finance minister, Stanislaw Nieckarz, was removed from office Thursday after four years of struggling with a huge foreign debt.

Parliament replaced him with a close adviser of Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner. It also dismissed the trade union chairman, Alfred Miodowicz, from the Council of State.

The new finance minister, Bazyli Samojlik, 43, has headed Mr. Messner's team of economic advisers.

Poland's foreign debt surpassed $30 billion this year and Mr. Nieckarz, 45, did not stop its growth.

Another cabinet change involved the construction minister, Jozef Niewiadomski, who was replaced by Jerzy Bajszczak.

Last month Mr. Niewiadomski was nominated as a party secretary in Lodz but he was also criticized in the official press for not improving the construction industry's performance.

Herbert Knosowski/Reuters

Bonn police searched an East German diplomat's car Friday as he left his mission.

Alleged Spy Assails West Germany

Reuters

BERLIN — Herbert Meissner, an East German economist at the center of an espionage dispute in Bonn, said Friday that he has been the victim of a political provocation and demanded that the West German government allow him to go home.

Mr. Meissner, speaking in a television interview from the East German diplomatic mission in Bonn, said he had been drugged, interrogated and threatened by West German intelligence agents with eight to 12 years imprisonment if he did not work for them.

"It was a political provocation," he said.

Mr. Meissner, 59, the deputy chairman of the Academy of Sciences, looked relaxed during the interview shown in a special broadcast on East German television.

The West German authorities have said that Mr. Meissner had asked to defect after being held for petty theft in a West Berlin department store, but that he then changed his mind and fled to the East German mission in Bonn.

He has been told that if he leaves the building he will be held on suspicion of espionage.

The affair threatens to develop into a major dispute in East-West German relations.

Asked at the beginning of the interview if he was under any duress to make his statements, he replied, "No, of course not."

Mr. Meissner denied the West German charge that he had tried to shoplift.

"I was on a normal business visit," he said, "and, indeed, went into the shop and picked up an article with the intention of buying it. Suddenly there was a tap on my shoulder and I was taken away to a room."

U.S. Considers Office Of 'Public Diplomacy'

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, concerned by adverse European reaction to the U.S. air strikes against Libya in April, is considering establishing a special State Department "public diplomacy" office that would seek to make foreign public opinion more sympathetic to U.S. anti-terrorist activities.

U.S. officials said in recent interviews that the proposed office would be modeled on the department's highly active Office of Public Diplomacy for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Since its creation in 1983, the Latin America operation has been a major force in the administration's efforts to build popular support for President Ronald Reagan's Central America policies.

However, the officials added, while the Latin America public diplomacy effort has been aimed mainly at the domestic U.S. audience, the new office would focus on foreign countries, primarily in Western Europe and the Middle East, where public opinion has generally been hostile to Mr. Reagan's advocacy of an aggressive stance against international terrorism.

The officials said that tentative plans were for an office within the State Department to direct and coordinate the efforts of all federal agencies in the foreign policy area to argue the U.S. case through speeches, contacts with press and academic circles and the preparation of position papers.

They said the leading candidate to head the office appeared to be Marshall Brement, a career diplomat and a former ambassador to Iceland.

However, the officials said that a decision to go ahead had been delayed by concern about costs at a time when Congress is imposing tight budgetary restraints on the State Department.

They added that some of the agencies involved, citing the highly secret nature of counterterrorism work, fear that such an office might become a source of leaks or be so constrained by security considerations that it could not perform its mission effectively.

But there is general agreement that the administration must make a much more concerted effort to convince public opinion in friendly countries of the need for cooperation.

U.S. Nominates New Beirut Envoy

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan will nominate John Hubert Kelly, a career diplomat, to be U.S. ambassador to Lebanon, the White House announced Thursday.

Mr. Kelly, 46, has held diplomatic posts in Turkey, Thailand and France.

The White House also announced the nomination of Julian M. Niemczyk, 65, as ambassador to Czechoslovakia and Richard Carlson as the director of the Voice of America.

Extension for Nakasone Seems Virtually Certain

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone was virtually assured Friday that his governing Liberal Democratic Party would extend his term beyond its scheduled expiration in the fall.

Mr. Nakasone has proved so strong following the party's landslide victory in national elections last week that none of his potential rivals are willing to challenge him.

His authority was affirmed Thursday when the three men considered his most likely successors met at a Tokyo restaurant and agreed to bide their time.

Their decision underlined the sharp reversal in fortune that has been building for Mr. Nakasone since the July 6 election. Until then, he seemed doomed to abide by Liberal Democratic rules that limit the party leader, and hence the prime minister, to two consecutive two-year terms.

Several politicians said Friday that a third term still seems almo out of the question. But an exte sion of the present term beyond scheduled end in October is all b certain, they said. The only qu tion is how much extra time h Nakasone will get.

Some party elders are talki about only a few months, but o ers say that is not enough. At th meeting Thursday, the thr would-be successors, known colle tively as the "new leaders," we reported to have agreed to keep N Nakasone on until he has "settl major issues."

If it is decided in behind-th scenes maneuvering that one those issues is a looming gover ment debate on tax revisions, h extension could last a year.

The three "new leaders" are t foreign minister, Shintaro Abe; t finance minister, Noboru Tak shita; and the chairman of the pa ty's executive council, Kiichi Miyazawa.

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Diplomats Report Progress at East-West Military Talks in Stockholm

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

STOCKHOLM — After two and a half years of largely fruitless negotiations, diplomats negotiating safeguards to avoid a surprise attack in Europe are now saying that a formal East-West agreement has become a likelihood.

With one month of formal talks remaining, delegates to the conference on military confidence-building measures in Europe, held in Stockholm since January 1984, say that important differences have been bridged in the past few weeks.

"It would be rash to speak about the prospect of success," Richard L. Barry, the chief U.S. negotiator, said at the 35-nation conference as it adjourned Friday for a one-month recess.

"But I am guardedly optimistic that a substantial agreement of the kind my government has always supported is within our grasp," the U.S. delegate said.

The chief Soviet negotiator, Oleg A. Grinevsky, said: "In recent days the conference has been given new and fresh impulses which steer it directly to the achievement of positive results."

The conference on confidence-building measures is one of several forums created to build on the agreement on Security and Cooperation in Europe signed in 1975.

A success in Stockholm would represent the first concrete agreement between the East and West since a largely unsuccessful review of the Helsinki meeting wound up in Madrid in 1983.

Delegates in Stockholm said that the modest progress made in the talks reflected a generally improved climate in the East-West climate.

Specifically, delegates said that in recent weeks the two main blocs at the conference, the Warsaw Pact the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, had begun to agree on several Western demands that had kept them apart for most of the years of the negotiations.

These center on an array of provisions by which countries holding military ground exercises in Europe would have to give notification of the maneuvers in advance and permit on-site inspection by military observers from all the other countries.

In what was regarded as a key concession, the Warsaw Pact countries on Wednesday dropped a demand that air exercises be included in the notification provisions.

The West had opposed that demand, in part because of a belief that air activities by themselves are very difficult to verify.

Some Western countries were also unwilling to include air exercises because it might interfere with possible operations aimed outside of Europe, such as the U.S. raid on Libya in April.

The Soviet Union signaled its willingness to drop its demand on air activities during the visit of President François Mitterrand of France to the Soviet Union earlier this month.

The French and Soviet foreign ministers agreed during the visit that only air operations directly linked to exercises by ground forces would be subject to advance notification and inspection. This point was agreed to by the delegations in Stockholm on Wednesday.

Western delegates said Friday that several important elements remained to be negotiated before the conference ends Sept. 19.

There was, for example, no agreement covering the size of military exercises that countries would have to report in advance.

The Soviet position is that movements of 18,000 or more soldiers would be subject to advance notification, but the Western delegates want to count not the numbers of soldiers, but the number of military units involved, with a division serving as the threshold for notification.

Another unresolved issue concerned the Western demand for mandatory, on-site inspection if any country suspected that the notification provisions had been ignored.

This, Western delegates said, would open the Soviet Union to a higher degree of on-site inspection than it has agreed to before and would in itself represent an important innovation in East-West relations.

While there is no guarantee that agreement on these points will be reached, the guarded optimism of many delegates is based on what they are calling an improved atmosphere in the talks, with th Soviet side in particular showing a new politica will to achieve a formal accord.

"I am very much struck by the different atmo sphere between now and last July," Tim Renton the British minister of state for foreign affairs, sai at a news conference Friday.

Delegates said that the Russians, particularly i the first year of the conference, had insisted on number of what they termed "political" demands including a treaty affirming existing prohibition on the use of force in international law, a freeze o military spending, and the creation of nuclear-fre zones in Europe.

As the negotiations stand now, most of thes "political" demands have evaporated from th talks, though the Western countries have agreed t include a reaffirmation of the nonuse of force in final document to be adopted.

"Slowly, over the last three or four months, the have started to negotiate," a Western delegate said, "and now, with one month to go, they are really in the thick of it."

NASA Worked Months To Decipher Recordings From Challenger Cabin

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Tape recordings salvaged from the ocean floor with the cabin of the space shuttle Challenger were laboriously treated for more than four months to recover at least some of the information they contained, NASA engineers say.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration, in an announcement Thursday, released no direct information from the tapes. But the engineers said that a preliminary analysis indicated that the seven crew members had not known that anything was wrong before the space shuttle was destroyed, killing them.

The engineers said they had never seen tapes so badly damaged as ones from the Challenger. The tapes were recovered from the Atlantic Ocean about six weeks after the shuttle exploded, 73 seconds after its Jan. 28 launch from Cape Canaveral, Florida.

When the restoration process began, the tapes were so severely damaged by the salt water that "I wouldn't have given you a plugged nickel for them," Joe Mechelay, manager of the flight evaluation office at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, said last month.

The damage was caused mainly by the reaction of the tape recorders' magnesium reels with salt water, the engineers said. Five tapes were damaged by the chemical reaction, two that had recorded flight data and voice communications among the astronauts, two with computer data and one with payload data.

The International Business Machines Corp. developed a cleaning process for restoring the tapes.

The process involved flushing the tapes with a solution to fix the binder holding the magnetic particles containing the recorded information to the plastic base of the tape. The tape was then unwound and copied onto another tape for playback analysis.

The engineers worked initially on a payload tape because it was the least important.

"We were exploring new ground," said Joe Melugin, an engineer at the Johnson Space Center who worked on the restoration effort. "We haven't found anyone who has played a tape as badly damaged as this one."

Luco Flores/Reuters

Bolivian narcotics police detained drug smugglers and confiscated sulfate cocaine base. About 500 specialized agents are mobilized in the country. U.S. troops have arrived in Bolivia to start joint actions against traffickers.

U.S. Sends Pilots to Help Mexican Narcotics Fight

By Reginald Stuart
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Six U.S. airplanes with civilian pilots under contract to the State Department will participate this fall in a 45-day Mexican effort to eradicate opium fields, administration and congressional officials said.

Use of U.S. citizens to pilot aircraft involved in drug eradication efforts in Mexico is unusual.

The plan is part of a renewed effort to combat the growing use of Mexico as a place for cultivation and collection of illegal drugs destined for the United States, Reagan administration officials told the House Task Force on International Narcotic Control on Thursday.

Ann B. Wrobleski, acting assistant secretary of state for international narcotics matters, told members of the House of Representatives panel that an agreement was reached June 18 with Mexican legal officials for "an intensive spraying campaign" against opium poppies in Sinaloa, Durango and Chihuahua. She described the three states as the "heartland" of the heroin industry in Mexico.

According to the U.S. Customs Service, Mexico is the leading source of heroin and marijuana entering the United States. The service also said that more than 30 percent of the cocaine smuggled into the United States came through Mexico.

The six Thrush planes, considered the best aircraft for crop-dusting, will double the capacity of Mexican forces to spray opium crops with herbicides. The Thrush is about 30 feet (10 meters) long overall, with a wingspan of 44 feet.

The pilots will be hired by the State Department under a a program of helping other countries' anti-drug campaigns. Two U.S. pilots already are on assignment to Mexico training pilots, officials said.

The announcement of the new campaign was made at a hearing in which the Reagan administration was criticized by the task force chairman, Representative Larry Smith, a Democrat of Florida, and several Republican members of the panel over the declining effectiveness of anti-drug efforts in Mexico and the handling of an investigation into the killing of an officer of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration.

■ **U.S.-Bolivian Cooperation**

Joel Brinkley of The New York Times reported from La Paz:

The Bolivian interior minister has announced that drug raids about to begin with assistance from the U.S. military would continue until the drug trade is wiped out in Bolivia.

About 100 American troops dressed in combat gear and carrying weapons including M-16 rifles arrived in Trinidad, Bolivia, on Thursday, airlifted from U.S. bases in Panama. Trinidad, in the Benni region of north-central Bolivia, is the heart of the country's cocaine-producing region.

At a news conference Thursday, the Bolivian government's first public announcement of the operation, Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy described the U.S. troops and support personnel as "technicians" who would have no active role in what he called "repressive acts."

Bolivian officials in La Paz and Washington said they planned to try to stop the processing and transportation of cocaine rather than eradicate the nation's coca crop, from which much of the cocaine in the world is produced.

The Bolivians' view of how to deal with the drug problem is a source of concern for U.S. officials. The Americans say the only truly effective way to reduce or end Bolivia's role as one of the leading producers of coca leaf and, more recently, refined cocaine would be to destroy the coca crop. But Bolivian officials say they have concluded that this may be impossible, at least for now.

Over the next 60 days, Bolivian police units with the help of U.S. Army officers and support personnel in six Army Black Hawk transport helicopters intend to raid and destroy about three dozen coca paste and cocaine processing labs hidden in the northeastern jungle.

Fernando Illanes, the Bolivian ambassador to the United States, said in an interview that Bolivia's drug strategy would be "stressing heavily on interdiction."

"We are going to destroy the factories," he said, "and once that is accomplished we will discourage continuously the building of these factories."

Mr. Barthelemy insisted that neither U.S. soldiers nor the Black Hawk helicopters would be used directly in the raids.

U.S. Envoy Prods Chile On Pinochet Transition

By Shirley Christian
New York Times Service

SANTIAGO — A U.S. State Department official has pressed Chilean officials for assurances that there will be a democratic transition in 1989, according to sources familiar with their discussions.

But the cabinet ministers and military leaders who received the envoy, Robert S. Gelbard, showed confusion and sometimes outright disagreement over the intentions of President Augusto Pinochet, the sources said Thursday.

Mr. Gelbard, who is the deputy to Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, spent four tightly scheduled days seeing a number of cabinet ministers, high-ranking military officers, political opposition leaders and Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno. The talks ended Thursday.

Although American officials had expressed hope that General Pinochet would receive Mr. Gelbard and Ambassador Harry G. Barnes Jr., a government official said that such a meeting had been rejected because Mr. Gelbard was not of sufficient rank. But the official said the president had passed the word that he had no opposition to other government or military officials talking to Mr. Gelbard.

General Pinochet, the army commander, who came to power in a military coup in 1973, said a week ago that he expected to continue as president beyond 1989, when his eight-year term ends.

The constitution adopted in 1980 gave him the right to run for another eight-year term in a one-man plebiscite in 1989, if he and the commanders of the air force, navy and national police agreed to his nomination.

But the three other commanders, strongly encouraged by the political opposition and the United States, have been hinting for months that they would prefer either to nominate another candidate, perhaps a civilian who could serve as a transition leader, or to change the constitution to permit open, competitive elections.

General Pinochet's remarks about continuing in office brought strong reactions from the other commanders. Admiral José Merino and General Rodolfo Stange of the national police said this week that they had not yet decided whom they would support in 1989.

Admiral Merino has said that he favors changes in the constitution, which is interpreted as support for an open election in 1989.

General Fernando Matthei, the air force commander, said Wednesday that he would not comment on General Pinochet's words but that as far as he was concerned "full democracy" would return to Chile in 1989, including a Congress and legal political parties.

General Pinochet's statements also set off a flurry of attempted explanations by cabinet ministers and other officials of the executive branch, who had obviously been taken by surprise.

A government official said that on the other main point raised by Mr. Gelbard, the burning of two young people during anti-government protests July 2, the government had promised Mr. Gelbard that there would be a speedy and honest investigation.

Rodrigo Rojas de Negri, 19, a Chilean free-lance photographer who had been living in Washington, and Carmen Gloria Quintana, 18, a University of Santiago student, were doused with flammable liquid and set afire.

Witnesses blamed men in military uniforms for the incident, but the army denied responsibility.

Mr. Rojas died on July 6, and Miss Quintana remained in grave condition Thursday.

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Chicago's Mayor Finally Gets the Winning Edge

By Kevin Klose
Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — After more than three years of trench warfare between white and black politicians for control of Chicago's government, Mayor Harold Washington has the power in the 50-member City Council by one vote — his own.

The deep resistance held at bay by an opposition council majority pledged to thwart his efforts at change, Mr. Washington now is ramming through long-stalled key appointments and pressing his entrenched opponents on every front.

His improved political fortunes have elevated Mr. Washington. Blustery rhetoric has given way to the quieter, more confident style of a leader who wields his one-vote majority with aplomb.

"He got a lot of on-the-job training during the first three years," said Alderman Wilson Frost, a Washington ally. "Now this time has come, he's ready."

Almost daily through this hot, humid summer, Mr. Washington has made headlines, seizing initiatives from the whites who preside over the remains of the Democratic machine built by Mayor Richard J. Daley, who was mayor from 1955 until his death in 1976.

Since May, the mayor has ousted opponents from council committee chairmanships, reorganized council

Harold Washington

WP

responsibilities to deny power to his foes and appointed more than two dozen new members to the semi-autonomous city boards and commissions that control thousands of patronage jobs.

He has tightened his grip on city minority contract practices, and his senior staff has shown new sophistication in dealing with opposition tactics. "He's more decisive, more in charge," said Marion K. Volini, an alderwoman who generally backs the mayor. "He's not going to get involved in the political squabbling anymore."

Mr. Washington's new clout was made possible by victories of candidates he backed in special elections in four of seven redrawn inner-city wards in April and May. A federal court ordered the redistricting and elections to increase black and Hispanic voting strength.

His gain of four seats cut a 29-21 white council majority to a 25-25 tie, with the mayor holding the deciding vote.

The principal loser is Alderman Edward R. Vrdolyak, leader of the anti-Washington faction and chairman of the Cook County Democratic Central Committee.

Mr. Vrdolyak denounces Mr. Washington for strong-arm tactics and has challenged in court much of what the mayor has done. But local judges are handing Mr. Vrdolyak defeat after defeat.

In recent weeks, the struggle has centered on the mayor's appointment of two board members to the Chicago Park District, which runs 500 parks and is a political fiefdom with a $320-million annual budget and nearly 6,000 employees. It was long ruled by Edmund Kelly, appointed park superintendent by Mr. Daley in 1973. Mr. Kelly saw to it that three out of every four jobs were patronage appointments, giving him plenty of clout.

The district's notoriety as a bastion for whites was underlined several years ago when it agreed to a consent decree in U.S. District Court to equalize resources for parks in black and Hispanic neighborhoods with resources devoted to white parks.

Mr. Washington's appointees took control of the board, stripped Mr. Kelly of his power and appointed their own chief executive, a black city official.

Meanwhile, stymied in their efforts to stem Mr. Washington's assault on this and other bastions, the mayor's opponents have launched a petition drive for a referendum on the fall ballot to change the spring 1987 mayoral election to a nonpartisan contest.

The nonpartisan system would provide for a runoff election between the two top vote-getters. In 1983, Mr. Washington won the Democratic mayoral primary when two white opponents, the incumbent, Jane M. Byrne, and the Cook County prosecutor, Richard M. Daley, son of Richard J. Daley, split the white vote. A nonpartisan primary would decrease the likelihood of a similar occurrence.

Mr. Washington, although known to be interested in another term, has not announced his plans. Only Mrs. Byrne is actively campaigning.

AMERICAN TOPICS

ALL STRUNG UP — It squirts six feet in the air, then plummets into a curly mass of fluorescent colors, and is this summer's fad among the 5-to-13-year-old set. The product, on the market for years, came back strong during the July 4 weekend. "You can put it in your hair, scare people with it and have a string fight without hurting anyone," said an 11-year-old New Yorker. The only problem is that the novelty stores have run out of it. Demand is that high.

Bill Cunningham/The New York Times

Irreverent Coverage Of Science Policy

"There's nothing more important than protecting the purity of the publication of science," says Daniel S. Greenberg. In 15 years as irreverent, acerbic newsletter, "Science & Government Report," has acquired 1,100 paid subscribers at $185 a year, including Soviet scientists and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, and has become a thorn in many sides, The Washington Post reports.

Washington has about 500 independent, for-profit newsletters but only Mr. Greenberg covers science policy. He has exposed self-serving statements by White House science advisers, disruptive policy shifts at the National Science Foundation and partisan politics at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

One subscriber said: "I often don't like what I read, but I do read it religiously. I've got to know what's going on in this town."

Mr. Greenberg, 55, a Columbia University gradnate, started as a police reporter, then switched to science. "What ticks me off the most," he says, "is the scientific community presenting itself to the public as doing God's work and then resisting any kind of public scrutiny."

If Mr. Greenberg causes heartburn, his creation, Dr. Grant Swinger, chief of the fictitious Center for the Absorption of Federal Funds, usually brings smiles. Dr. Swinger got the Pan American chair endowed. It's not for Latin American studies; it's a permanent seat on Pan Am flights for junketing scientists. Dr. Swinger also helped create the University Program for the Comprehensive Handling and Utilization of Knowledge, whose acronym is UPCHUK.

Short Takes

More Americans get pleasure from television than from sex, food, hobbies, religion, marriage, money or sports, according to a survey by TV Guide. The weekly magazine asked 1,550 adults, "Which of the following items gives you a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction?" Watching TV was checked by 68 percent of those responding. Other percentages were friends, 61; helping others, 59; vacations, 58; hobbies, 56; reading, 55; marriage, 45; sexual relationships, 42; food, 41; money, 40; sports, 32; and religion, 32.

The New York State Supreme Court in Manhattan has sentenced the last of a gang of 21 professional "vacators" and the 12 landlords they worked for to one to 12 years in prison. Prosecutors said landlords seeking to vacate their buildings in search of higher rents or conversion to other uses paid up to $100,000 a building to the vacators to force unwilling tenants out of apartments with such tactics as noise-making at night, cutting off heat and hot water, smashing holes in walls and floors, moving drug addicts into neighboring apartments, burglary and assault.

Columbus has surpassed Cleveland as Ohio's largest city, 570,588 to 558,869 according to estimates for 1982. Chase Econometrics, an economic forecasting service, says Columbus will grow faster than any other municipality east of the Mississippi River and north of the Mason-Dixon line, dividing the North and South. Columbus was the only city in the industrial Middle West to grow steadily from 1960 to 1980. The city "is lucky in that it was not settled on a navigable river," says Donald C. Fanta, an investment banker. So smokestack industries that rely on water transportation stayed away. While they declined, Columbus's telecommunications and computer technology businesses thrived.

"It says something about the level of observance of traffic regulations in Washington," remarks The New York Times, that an official District of Columbia car was sighted on Capitol Hill in Washington bearing a bumper sticker that warned, "I Stop for Red Lights."

— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Jerrold Zacharias Dies; Physics Pioneer Was 81

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dr. Jerrold R. Zacharias, 81, an atomic physicist whose educational reforms transformed the teaching of physics in U.S. high schools, has died in Belmont, Massachusetts.

Dr. Zacharias, who died Wednesday, belonged to the generation of physicists who brought the heart of the atom into view in the 1930s, calculating the spins and forces of protons and electrons and setting the stage for modern particle physics.

In World War II he helped make radar a reality for the U.S. Navy and then headed the engineering division of the Los Alamos atomic bomb project. Afterward, as director of the Laboratory of Nuclear Science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he designed the first atomic clock.

But it was in remaking physics education that he left his firmest mark on American science. President John F. Kennedy said in 1961 that Dr. Zacharias "started a revolution in science teaching in the United States."

Dr. Zacharias was convinced that high school students could be inspired by fundamental concepts that then were reserved for graduate schools. Within a decade, half of U.S. high school students were reading his texts and trying out his experiments. His curriculum was an influence on changes in the teaching of other sciences.

Brion Gysin, 80, Painter and Writer

PARIS (IHT) — Brion Gysin, 80, an American painter and writer, has died.

Mr. Gysin, who died July 13, was a member of the group of Surrealist painters in Paris in the 1930s. In later years, he produced graphic works and sculpture inspired by Japanese and Arab calligraphy.

In literature, Mr. Gysin was the inventor of the "cut-up" technique, in which pages of writing, sometimes from many authors, were presented in the manner of a collage.

He also published several books, including "Devouring Desert," an account of his stay in Morocco's Rif Mountains, and "The Third Mind," a collaboration with William Burroughs.

George M. O'Brien, 69, Republican of Illinois

WASHINGTON (AP) — Representative George M. O'Brien, 69, an Illinois Republican known as moderately conservative and as a party loyalist, died Thursday of cancer. He had served seven terms in the House of Representatives.

Mr. O'Brien, who had cancer of the prostate gland, died at the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Maryland.

Claire Motte, 48, Headed Paris Opéra Ballet

NEW YORK (NYT) — Claire Motte, 48, ballet mistress of the Paris Opéra Ballet and formerly one of the French company's leading ballerinas, died Wednesday in Paris after a long illness.

Miss Motte, a very strong technician with a dramatic style, held the rank of *etoile*, or star, from 1960 through 1979. Rudolf Nureyev, who had been befriended by Miss Motte before his defection from the Kirov Ballet in 1961, appointed her ballet mistress of the Paris Opéra Ballet after he became its artistic director in 1983.

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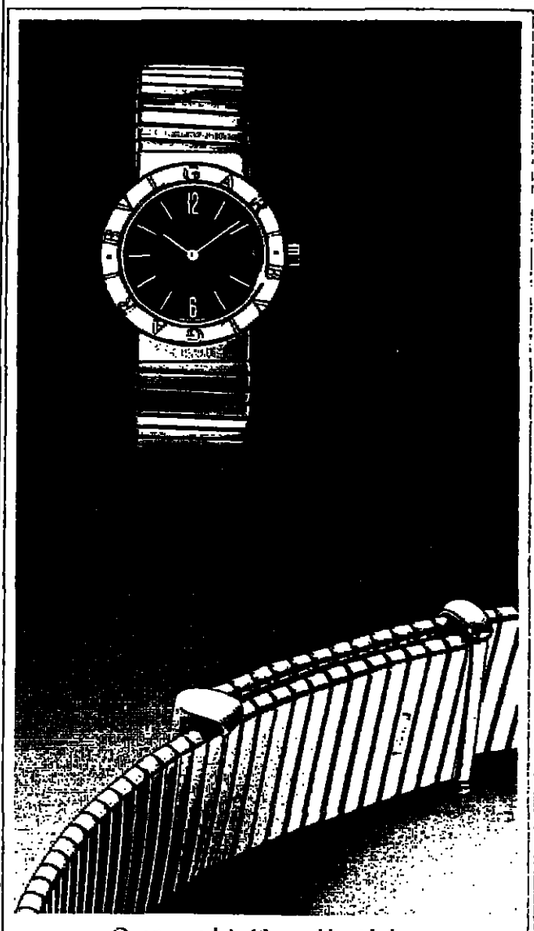

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
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Egypt's Urgent Need

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, in an urgent two-day trip to Paris, London and Bonn, has appealed to the leaders of the three governments for additional help in coping with the forbidding financial crisis that confronts his country. Among other things, Egypt is asking creditor nations to extend existing limits on the repayment of outstanding loans. Cairo also is hoping that its five-year agreement on trade and assistance with the European Community, which is up for renewal this summer, will be vastly expanded. The need for food aid is particularly great.

Egypt's economy has been precarious even in the best of years. The country is unable to slow significantly the galloping growth of its population, which is increasing by one million every nine months. And even the most ambitious land reclamation projects could not increase the surface of arable land — less than 4 percent of the country's total — quickly enough to relieve the population pressure.

Added to these perennial problems, the drop in oil prices late last year has rendered the situation desperate. Egypt has long had four main sources of foreign income — oil exports; Suez canal transit tolls; remittances from the millions of Egyptians working abroad, mostly in the oil-producing countries of the Gulf and Iraq; and tourism. The first three of these fell dramatically with the plunge in oil prices. The fourth, tourism, has dried up almost completely as American and, to a lesser extent, European tourists canceled their reservations for fear of terrorist attacks after the Achille Lauro hijacking and the American raid on Libya.

This year, for the first time, Egypt's repayments on debt from earlier years will exceed its receipts from foreign assistance. Most of the incoming aid is earmarked for specific projects and cannot be used to repay loans.

For all its economic difficulties, Egypt remains a powerful force for moderation in the Middle East. Mr. Mubarak is a moderate in the context of the Arab-Israeli conflict; he is a moderate at home, where he so far has resisted the tide of religious fanaticism more successfully than have the leaders of most other predominantly Moslem countries. He deserves all the consideration that Egypt's creditor countries can give him.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Fighting Drugs Abroad

The U.S. military's role in drug raids in Bolivia has to be understood as an act of mutual desperation. Bolivia's part is easy to understand. Pitifully poor, it stands to be overwhelmed by a cocaine trade whose revenues, greater than the national budget, give criminals the means to control the economy and to buy national elections. In the United States, drugs are a health problem first, and then a social and law enforcement problem. In Bolivia, which lacks institutions and resources that U.S. citizens take for granted, drugs assault the very integrity of the state. That is what led its democratically elected president to take the political risk of inviting a U.S. military intervention.

The United States has its own desperation, bred of a seemingly chronic inability to rein in a deadly scourge. The drug-bust statistics of the Reagan administration break records, but use and abuse of drugs break records as well. Frustrated by the difficulty of cutting off the real engine of the drug trade — the lure of the phenomenally rich U.S. drug market — the administration has turned up efforts to suppress this evil at the source. It has gone beyond the programs of earlier administrations to help willing producer nations eradicate drugs, plant substitute crops, beef up local law enforcement and improve intelligence collection, and has been exploring ways to put U.S. military forces into the battle.

For several years air force helicopters have been on drug patrol in the Bahamas, and army units carried local forces to a raid in Colombia in February. A potentially momentous surge in activism came, however, in a secret presidential directive of April 8, which reportedly stated the national security rationale for broad use of U.S. military power to help foreign governments combat the drug menace. The rationale is that the drug trade can destabilize political and judicial institutions. Bolivia is Exhibit A. U.S. soldiers are there now ferrying a Bolivian strike force to the cocaine zones.

The initial congressional reaction to the U.S. role seems mostly positive. But the new policy was devised in secret and some important questions remain to be answered. There has been a general reluctance, not least in the military, to assign the military to a mission customarily treated as law enforcement. The terms on which military forces might be committed and military men exposed to danger are always vital questions. Careful, focused military support operations could help, but people must first work on the slow, hard, painful tasks of wringing drugs out of American society.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Truth by Commission

President Ronald Reagan has discovered, as have other presidents, some hard truths about blue-ribbon commissions. These temporary advisory panels, intended as obedient hunting dogs, often turn out to bite the hand that appoints them.

President Johnson learned that when he responded to the urban disorders of 1967 by establishing a national day of prayer and a commission on riots. John Kenneth Galbraith, who had expected a docile dossier of recommendations, gibed that it would have done more good to establish a day of riot and a commission on prayer. Yet the Kerner commission's candor ("white racism," "separate societies") caught national attention — and made Mr. Johnson squirm.

Mr. Reagan has frequently turned to commissions. Twice in 1983 he used them to bridge deep chasms in politics. The Kissinger commission helped establish bipartisan support for his policies in Nicaragua and El Salvador. The Greenspan commission laid the base for successful Social Security reform. Later, the Scowcroft commission offered a path out of the MX missile thicket. The appointment of a pornography commission probably pleased people worried about lewdness, while the circumlocutions of its new report probably allay the concerns of people worried about liberty.

But even Reagan commissions can bite, as just shown by the NASA report that shuttle flights will be delayed far longer than expected, until 1988. NASA felt bound by the tough safety standards prescribed by the commission headed by William Rogers, former secretary of state. That will advance the president's interests in the long run, but for now, tough is tough.

A similar outcome results from the military management commission led by David Packard, who was formerly second-in-command at the Pentagon. Despite the pieties of Defense Secretary Weinberger, the commission reported last month that there was something rotten in the Pentagon: "Nothing merits greater concern than the increasingly troubled relationship between the defense industry and the government."

The sharpest bite came from the organized crime commission headed by Federal Judge Irving Kaufman. Half its members deplored a "missed opportunity" to do more and some criticized a drug-testing proposal. But the commission made valuable contributions, like a study of "money laundering," none more so than its willingness to criticize, all the way to the top.

Bad enough that the feds have no coherent strategy against mob infiltration of unions. Worse, high officials met with the teamsters' president, Jackie Presser. Which officials? The president, Vice President Bush and Edwin Meese, before becoming attorney general, all had social contacts with Mr. Presser, later indicted. "The impact of such contacts can lead to an erosion of public confidence and dampen the desire to end racketeering."

That kind of candor can neither delight the administration nor stamp out racketeering. But like the Packard and Rogers commissions, it adheres to a welcome standard: plain truth, plainly spoken.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

A Golden Sanction

The most achievable quick sanction would be to threaten to cut the world price of gold. The opportunity arises because about half of the $15 billion of foreign exchange that South Africa earns each year comes from its two biggest exports, gold and diamonds, each of which has its price weirdly propped because (for gold) central bankers and (for diamonds) an international cartel are holding more than 90 percent of potential supplies off the market.

If [British Foreign Minister] Sir Geoffrey Howe's mission to Pretoria draws its expected blank, governments in North America, the European Community and the Commonwealth would be wise to stop shouting at each other and consider whether to issue some communiqué like: Unless Nelson Mandela is released by Sept. 30, the central banks signing this statement will start to sell gold from their vaults, with the object of slashing gold's market price. They would be hitting at South Africa's vitals, without doing great unpopular harm to the many more of their own businesses that would be affected by a policy of generalized sanctions.

And those who have the interests of a black-ruled South Africa at heart should remember that that someday-country will need precisely the other competitive exporters and foreign multinationals which the boycott [proponents] want to smash or make withdraw.

— The Economist (London).

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OPINION

America Should Rejoin the World Court

By Thomas M. Franck

NEW YORK — No American will rejoice that the United States has lost a major lawsuit brought against it by Nicaragua in the International Court of Justice. The Reagan administration has rejected the ruling and criticized the court, but this should not lead Americans to abandon their commitment to international law or to the court.

In April, the United States declared that it no longer would accept the general compulsory jurisdiction of the court — jurisdiction that is accepted by 46 countries, including more than 20 of the more moderate Third World nations and several of America's closest allies, including Canada and Britain. After a cooling-off period, the United States ought to rejoin its friends, but very carefully.

The court's rules allow states to design their own terms for accepting its compulsory jurisdiction. In 1946, when the United States joined, it gave the judges power to decide all cases concerning international treaty and customary law except matters "essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States of America as determined by the United States of America." This was imprudent and hypocritical, at once too wide and too narrow to serve the interests of America or the court.

The imprudence of this acceptance was demonstrated by the Nicaraguan case, in which the court ruled that the United States is using force illegally in Central America. That case should not, need not, have gone to the court.

To make sure the United States retains sovereign discretion to defend itself and its allies, any new U.S. acceptance of the court's compulsory jurisdiction should emulate the good sense of others, such as India and Kenya, by excluding disputes involving armed conflict. The United States, acting alone or with its allies, still needs the freedom to protect freedom. The finger on the trigger cannot be that of the global judiciary.

A more narrow definition of the judges' jurisdiction would also benefit the court. No tribunal can long survive a caseload consisting primarily of decisions that engage the grandest public passions. The World Court needs to be steered away from disputes it cannot resolve to more modest cases that make solid law.

The hypocrisy of America's 1946 acceptance lay in the decision to make the United States, not the court, the judge of whether any case brought against it is "essentially domestic" and so beyond the court's purview. No court can be taken seriously if defendants have the right to define its powers. If America does resubmit to the court's jurisdiction, it must do so with its fingers uncrossed.

It is true that any nation that submits to judicial umpiring sacrifices some sovereignty. A superpower, especially, limits its options when it goes to court. Yet America's proclivity is pro-judiciary. Americans tend to see courts as umpires without which the game becomes a brawl. There can be no doubt that the United States has a large stake in the survival of a stable international legal system.

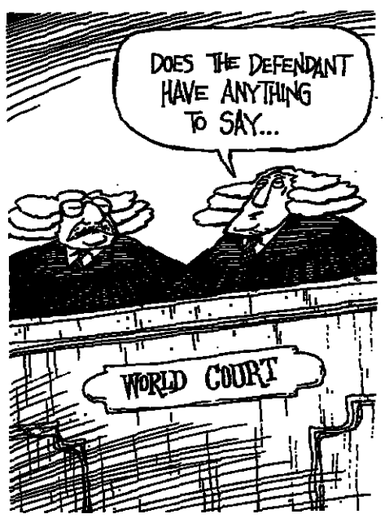
In the practical world, U.S. sovereignty is curtailed by the need for multilateral cooperation to launch satellites, deliver mail and protect diplomats and foreign investments. As the leading status-quo power, the United States needs to work with others to fashion rules for orderly international activity. If the rules are to be taken seriously, there must be judges to interpret them fairly.

Is the court fair? Since its debut in March 1948, the sitting American judge has dissented only 16 of 98 times. Nevertheless, to make sure litigants get an impartial hearing, the court's rules allow them to have their cases heard by a smaller panel of judges, in effect selected by the litigants themselves. Few nations have taken advantage of this, but if the United States again accepted the court's jurisdiction, it should require that America could have recourse to such a panel when it wanted.

In 1899, when the idea of a world court was first put forward, Secretary of State John Hay declared the "long-continued and widespread interest among the people of the United States in the establishment of an international court."

That potential interest may still be there, but it must be reconciled with the global interests of the United States and channeled into a carefully defined new relationship.

The writer, a professor of law at New York University Law School, has written a study of the World Court for the Twentieth Century Fund. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.



Half Full or Half Empty? The Mood in Belgrade

By Dennison Rusinow

BELGRADE — Two gloomy metaphors describing Yugoslavia's current condition circulated in Belgrade during last month's congress of the ruling League of Communists. It was the classic distinction between optimists and pessimists — is the glass half full or half empty?

Yugo-pessimists saw the nation as "sinking in a swamp" of economic misery, and of divisive ethnic nationalisms, which are apparently on the rise. Trying to cope with the situation is a crew of politicians perennially incapable of deciding how to repair the pumps and who should man them.

Yugo-optimists, on the other hand, saw the country not as sinking but as "bumping along on the bottom," and likely to do so "for a long time."

The relative optimists are a minority, and the latest party congress did little to enlarge their numbers.

If the optimists ultimately are proven right, it will represent the triumph of individual ingenuity and talent for improvisation and survival — Yugoslav qualities already successfully demonstrated in combat with Hitler and Stalin — over formal institutions, leaders and policies that function badly but seem impervious to meaningful change.

The last Yugoslav party congress, in June 1982, found the country already more than two years into the serious economic crisis that dominated the 1986 agenda.

Living standards have generally continued to fall. A major push in this direction has come from harsh austerity measures periodically imposed to keep foreign creditors at bay by paying at least the interest on a $19-billion hard currency debt that refuses to shrink.

The rapid rise in living standards during the 1970s has been wiped out, leaving most Yugoslavs about where they were in 1967 — a level generally very low and now demoralizing. Unemployment (officially 1.2 million) and inflation (over 80 percent) have continued to climb.

Central authorities still seem incapable of producing real remedies, relying instead on emergency measures to keep the country more or less in business at home and abroad.

A political paradox lies at the heart of this situation, and explains the tendency to rely on improvisation rather than formal systems.

Yugoslavia supposedly is a one-party Communist dictatorship. But so many institutionalized regional, sectional, and multinational interests have a say in policy matters that political and economic decisions are hard to make, usually are late, and often are inappropriate and unenforceable. Many groups have power to veto or ignore policies that do not suit them, and to veto moves to reduce that power.

Yugoslavia is a country of many nations with different cultures. Many of its people have not always — or have just barely — preferred unity to separation, peaceful or otherwise. In recognition of this diversity, and to reduce competition and conflict over central powers and benefits, the country gradually has become a highly decentralized federation in which eight regional party and state apparatuses generally have more power than their federal counterparts.

Yugoslavs joke that they are ruled by eight Communist parties. Many consider this preferable to rule by one such party, if not as good as the "nonparty, self-management democracy" that official ideology aspires to.

Also, some Yugoslavs profit from economic and political monopolies in "closed and autarchic regional economies" that these arrangements tend to create and defend.

And despite the system's shortcomings, many Yugoslavs fear that even minor steps toward recentralization will take them back toward a Soviet-style dictatorship and centrally planned economy, or will lead to domination by Serbia.

They have experienced both. Almost no one wants the first, and that 60 percent of the population that is non-Serbian is dead-set against the second.

With current reform proposals containing threats to the interests of some regional veto-holders, last month's pre-advertised "turning-point congress" was instead and predictably a repeat performance of the 1982 "congress of continuity," which was similarly critical but also ultimately indecisive.

These two successive post-Tito congresses have now debated Yugoslavia's economic crisis and leadership failure with the same remarkable candor, the same detailed self-criticism and commitment to the same kind of reforms and economic policies. The logical conclusion on both occasions would have been to award medals for brave and accurate self-criticism to the country's leaders and then to dismiss them for incompetence.

The 1986 congress did confirm a huge turnover in the composition of the 165-member Central Committee (127 new members) and its 23-member presidency (two holdovers among 14 elected members).

Rank-and-file delegates also found a way of reprimanding their past and future leaders. Electing their Central Committee by secret ballot for the first time, but from a closed list with no effective choice, they demonstratively cast the fewest votes for well-known holdovers and for all but one candidate for the new presidency.

New and younger people are not necessarily better or more capable, especially if recruited and screened by a jealous and fearful generation of elders. They will be operating within the same malfunctioning but resistant institutions and rules.

These are again reasons why Yugoslavia's economic recovery, and perhaps the survival of the Yugoslav experiment, are more likely to depend on the survivalist talent and improvisations of individual Yugoslavs — abilities that should not be underestimated.

The writer is based in Vienna and has reported for the Universities Field Staff International on Central and Eastern Europe since 1963. He will be contributing occasional comments to the International Herald Tribune.

Knowing Thine Enemy Is Not a Simple Matter

By William Pfaff

ST. TROPEZ, France — Richard Nixon's private conversations in Moscow last week pointed toward a summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev before the end of the year. Mr. Nixon's intervention also promises to bring a certain experience and realism to the Reagan administration's debate on Soviet policy, still unresolved.

At the poles of that debate are, on the one hand, the conservatives' conceptual model of a dehumanized totalitarian state, innately expansionist and aggressive, and, on the other, a reassuring picture of Mr. Gorbachev as "a man of his times" — as French President François Mitterrand called him after his recent visit to Moscow — who stands for institutional reform and policy moderation.

But mental pictures too often distort reality by reflecting what one wants to believe. Assessment adapts to preconception or prejudice. This is a problem not only in policy analysis but also in interpreting history.

Recent scholarly reassessments of Hitler's foreign policy, for example, offer a complex picture of how policy emerged in Nazi Germany. Take, for example, the crucial role that Britain played in Hitler's thinking.

That Hitler saw the future in terms of a world divided between British and German empires (with Japan conceded an East Asian sphere) has generally been recognized. Less clearly understood has been the extent to which misconceptions about Britain lay behind some of Hitler's most important decisions. This comes out in a new study published in France by Charles Bloch, who teaches at both the University of Paris and Tel Aviv University. (The book is entitled "Le IIIème Reich et le Monde," and is published by the Imprimerie Nationale. It does not yet have an English-language publisher.)

Hitler initially wanted to offer Britain a free hand at sea and a guarantee of the British empire in exchange for British recognition of German domination of the Continent. He admired the British and their empire, while thinking that the United States was a decadent society and a "mongrel" culture that eventually would have to be conquered by an alliance of the Europeans.

This program was nonsense, of course. The policy of Britain from Elizabethan times had been to prevent the unification of Europe under a single authority. There was never the slightest chance that London would concede Europe to Hitler or go to war against the United States.

When Hitler grasped that he could not get agreement from Britain, he turned to intimidation. Professor Bloch argues that the axis was less a preparation for war than a diplomatic attempt to intimidate London. A German alliance with Italy and Japan, the maritime power in the Pacific, was meant to persuade Britain that it had to settle with Germany.

Mr. Bloch suggests that the Nazi-Soviet alliance — which launched the invasion and partition of Poland in 1940, but contradicted everything the Nazis and Communists separately had stood for — was a further attempt by Hitler to make Britain see that to oppose Germany was useless.

One recognizes today that the "message" Hitler was trying to send to London never got through. Not only did it go against Britain's historical preconceptions, it was also too strange a message — too grandiose, ideological and geopolitical — for the British to grasp. The instinctive British pragmatism, the nation's habits of thought, simply did not run to vast and apocalyptic schemes for reordering the world. London would have rejected Hitler's plan if it had ever really been understood; but the British also would have thought it preposterous and repellent.

British policy was not built on globalist theories. It had always consisted of practical measures to defend the empire and its lifelines, with European interventions to the extent that these seemed necessary to block development of European threats.

When France was the danger, Britain organized coalitions of France's enemies. When, later, the threat came from Germany, Britain made an alliance with France and guaranteed Belgium and the Netherlands, controlling the continental approaches to Britain. Britain interested itself in Poland and Czechoslovakia in the 1930s in order to check German power.

World War II was no matter of misunderstandings, since Hitler's ambitions with respect to the racial and political purge of society were impossible for the civilized world to accept. Yet the way the war came about, and the issues for which people in Paris and London believed themselves to be fighting, were seen in a strikingly different way by the allies than by Berlin.

The lesson is caution. People today think that they know a lot about the Soviet Union — the ideas at work in that society, the influence of ideology, the ambitions and outlook of the Soviet leadership. In fact they know dangerously little. Prudence and circumspection certainly are necessary to the West in dealing with the Soviet Union, but so are pragmatism and open-mindedness. Washington, on this subject, currently houses too many closed minds.

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By KAL in Today (London). Cartoonists & Writers Syndicate.

Oil Trends Humbling The Pundit

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — There w time back in 1979 and 1 when establishment energy exp such as Daniel Yergin and W Levy were assuring anyone would listen that the world had be get used to dependence on Mid East oil, especially from Saudi A bia, at steadily higher prices.

T.R. McHale, a British anal wrote that Saudi Arabia "has an nomic power base unique in w history," and can "buy any fu that is commercially 'buyable.'"

Unfortunately, Western politic listened to such advice, knuckled der to the Saudis in formulating tegic and geopolitical policy, made huge military expenditure protect oil from the Gulf.

At the same time, a lesser-kn economist, Eliyahu Kanovsky of Ilan University in Israel, was q tioning the conventional wisdom He foresaw that the long- pressure on oil prices would be do ward. In a landmark study compl in March 1982, shortly after the increase in Saudi prices, Mr. K ovsky predicted "the progressive throning of Middle East oil" profound political, strategic and nomic implications.

We all know now how wrong establishment experts were: prices have plunged from a hig about $35 a barrel to less than and OPEC's market share has fal

Meanwhile, reduced oil consu tion accompanied by lower prices also been a blow to the Soviet eco my, though the Russians have passed the Saudis as the world's l ing exporter. Up to 75 percent of Soviets' hard-currency earni comes from the sale of natural and oil to Europe.

But cheap oil has reduced Euro eagerness to buy Soviet natural Against the accepted earlier mates that in 1987 the fully opera Siberian gas pipeline would yield Russians $10 billion in annual r nue, Mr. Kanovsky predicts reve closer to $3.5 billion.

In a study just published, he p vides some startling new informat on the precarious economic healt Saudi Arabia and other Middle E countries. In large measure beca of past blunders by the Saudi lea ship, he says, Saudi Arabia will h little choice but to steadily boost exports in order to satisfy its des ate need for money.

In an interview, Mr. Kanovsky Washington on sabbatical leave, that when the Saudis started to fl the market with oil, they did expect prices to plunge as far as did: They guessed wrong that ot would cut back more.

From a $36-billion budget surp in 1980-81, the Saudi economy fel a $17.4-billion deficit in 1985-86, Kanovsky said. He estimates Sa monetary reserves, nearly $150 b lion three to four years ago, to be o about $70 billion (the officially ported $100 billion includes ab $30 billion of probably uncollecti loans to Iraq and others).

Mr. Kanovsky has detected a s nificant drop in the budget comm ment the Saudis are making for m tary expenditures — from a rec level of about $19 billion to $1 billion. That indicates, he says, t the Saudis are beginning to pare ba their financing of military costs Iraq and Syria, and it may suggest reduction in the Mideast arms race

The oil price collapse is having devastating impact elsewhere in t Middle East as well.

The situation in Egypt is illustrative: Three years ago, one out of Egyptian workers was employed Arab oil fields in other lands, remitting $4 billion to $5 billion ba home. That was a huge amount in economy with a gross domestic pro uct of no more than $30 billion. No this safety valve for the Egypti economy is closed, and Jordan a Syria have been hit similarly.

What of the future? The forecas ers who missed the boat in 1980 no say that cheap oil will dampen effor to conserve; that non-OPEC produ tion will dry up; and that sometim in the 1990s, OPEC will be back the catbird seat.

Not likely, says Mr. Kanovsk "The oil markets will remain d pressed over a long period of tim Don't forget, Iran and Iraq hang lik an albatross over the oil market. Th have huge supplies and both a hungry for revenue."

That does not mean, he says, th there is no chance of a new oil crisi Oil-import fees could be considere an "insurance policy," he suggest Above all, he urges government in centives for continued conservation

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Battles in Hayti

WASHINGTON — The United States is sending a second warship, probably the cruiser Des Moines, to Hayti as the result of the receipt of a report from Henry Furniss, American Minister in Port-au-Prince, to the effect that conditions in the republic are serious. The U.S. gunboat Petrel has already been despatched to Cap Haytien. The New York Herald reported recently that President Simon was at Fort Liberté with several thousand well-supplied men. The rebels were successful in two engagements, heavy losses being recorded on both sides, and the town of Vallière fell into the hands of the insurgents. As a result, the insurgents have been able to close in on the President's base at Fort Liberté. After the defeat at Vallière, General Labossière, Government commander at Hiuche, deserted and joined the insurgent forces.

1936: Revolt in Spain

MADRID — The Spanish army i Morocco rose in revolt Friday nigh [July 17] and by Saturday morning i was in control of the whole of Span ish Morocco. Fierce fighting brok out between the insurgents and th civil element of the Spanish popula tion, causing heavy loss of life. Aral natives are not taking part in th movement, it was reported. Rebe troops were said to have landed [o July 18] in southern Spanish ports t carry the revolt into Spain. As soo as the Madrid government receive news of the uprising, all telephoni and telegraphic communication wit the outside world was cut off and t strict censorship was established. Re ports of disorders in various Spanish cities and rumors of an impending military coup d'Etat in Madrid an Barcelona trickled across various points of the French frontier.

OPINION

Philip Johnson's Gigantism Despoils the Soul of Boston

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Boston is one of America's great urban success stories. Twenty-five years ago it seemed a dying city. Its center physically decayed, its people tired. Today it is vibrant, stylish, with downtown bustling day and night. Young people look for work that will bring them to Boston.

It is a livable city, people call it. That is so partly because the revival that began around 1960 respected the character of old Boston and the human scale of its buildings. It showed, once, it appeared, a city could have economic renewal without destroying its distinctive personality.

Now something is happening that threatens the very appeal of this city. Glass office towers are being crowded into the crooked streets. Developers are building to take advantage of Boston's prosperity. In the process they may well kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.

The architect with a significant role in this new gigantism is Philip Johnson, unquestionably the most celebrated architect of his generation," as The Washington Post recently called him.

Mr. Johnson turned 80 last week, and his birthday evoked reams of admiring prose. Meanwhile, Boston has to contemplate living with two monstrosities that could most kindly be called products of his absent-minded greed.

One of the Johnson projects here, in the financial district, is called International Place. As planned, it would be two small cylindrical towers jammed together with three rectangular buildings on a small site. The first tower of International Place is well up, and we know now that the architectural drawings did not do it justice. Imagine a modern office block adorned with cutesy arching Palladian windows. I think it may well be the ugliest the Rayburn House Office Building in Washington as the ugliest building in North America.

The other Johnson project in Boston is a huge new building for the New England Life Insurance Company on Clarendon Street in the Back Bay. A charming eclectic mix of small-scale buildings on Newbury Street, with well-known shops in them, has been pulled down, though environmental lawsuits are still proceeding.

The New England Life Building was condemned by The Boston Globe's architecture critic, Robert Campbell, as reminiscent of a 1930s Philco radio. Giant radio dials, originally, with arches rising proudly over two office blocks. But New England Life agreed to eliminate one arch in a bid to appease the critics.

In 1983, at an architects' symposium at the University of Virginia, Mr. Johnson presented his plans for International Place. One problem, he said, was "how to design two million square feet that would not be in this part of Boston."

Many other architects asked him about the design and his principles, and he said: "I am a whore and I am paid very well for high-rise buildings."

Martin F. Nolan, The Globe's editorial page editor, has called the Boston buildings "totalitarian whimsy." I think Mr. Johnson is expressing his disdain for people, and society, by showing he can produce any design, however insultingly inappropriate, and get it built.

The two buildings are likely to be the most conspicuous 1980s architecture in Boston. But even without Mr. Johnson's famous name to hide behind, developers are getting away with murder of a city.

There were two key steps in the Boston revival that began about 1960. Under the leadership of Edward J. Logue, the city's rotted center was redeveloped. The architect Benjamin Thompson and the Rouse Company restored the Faneuil Hall Marketplace, turning derelict buildings into a shopping magnet. That led in turn to restoration of buildings, for new uses, on the harbor nearby.

All of that was on a modest scale. But now the towers crowd into the small downtown area of the city. "This," Benjamin Thompson says, "is old Boston in midtown Manhattan."

What is the city government doing about it? Nothing, so far as one can tell. The mayor, Raymond Flynn, has won credit for much in a new administration. But he has shown no desire to tackle the issue of overbuilding, perhaps because he does not want to offend the construction unions. Whatever the reason, the next lesson Boston teaches the country may be one about self-strangulation.

The New York Times.

'Not tonight, dear — it's probably illegal.'

How Alex, 10, Left the Clicks And Seized (Remote) Control

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — The Click Family was at home. It was sometime in the future and the family had a remote-control unit for every appliance in the house. They called it the clicker. The clicker controlled the television set, the hi-fi and the videocassette recorder. The person who held it was very powerful. Then one night something happened.

The Click Family was having its usual fight over who would control the television set. Alex Click, the son, held the clicker in his hands and changed the channel when he wanted. He would also mute commercials, which was annoying to other members of his family who thought that commercials were the best thing on television. Daddy Click complained and so did Mommy Click. Alex Click just ignored them. Daddy Click rose from his chair and strode over to Alex in a menacing fashion. Alex Click aimed the clicker at his father. Click.

Daddy Click froze in place. "What have you done?" Mommy Click asked. Alex Click looked down at the clicker and just smiled. "You have muted your father," Mommy Click cried. "Hit the button and release him or I'm going to send you right to bed." Alex Click aimed the clicker at her. Click. She was silent.

Alex Click was excited. He was just 10 years old and felt very powerful. He usually felt powerful when he controlled the clicker, but this was something special. He got up from the chair and went to the window. Outside, a garbage truck was grinding away. Alex Click aimed the clicker at it. Click. It was silent. Alex went downstairs. He aimed the clicker at the toaster and, after a while, it popped. He opened the refrigerator door that way and started the blender going. Then he pointed the clicker at a plant and it drooped. He knew that if he unmuted his parents, he would get hell for that.

Alex Click went out into the street. He started his father's car with the clicker. He had never driven before, but he had grown up watching "The Dukes of Hazzard," so he climbed in through the window and drove off.

Alex went to see the U.S. Senate. Jesse Helms was speaking in support of a negligence lawyer whom President Ronald Reagan had nominated to the court of appeals. From the gallery, Alex aimed his clicker. The senator froze in midsentence. Most of the Senate applauded, but Vice President George Bush, presiding, tried to say something. Alex pressed the "candor" button and Mr. Bush denounced the Reagan economic program, admitted he was confused on abortion and then left to change his watchband while the Senate laughed.

Alex Click left the Senate. He passed a bank machine, aimed the clicker at it and got enough money to fly to Hollywood. He went to the singles bar of the future where everyone was about 80 but had had plastic surgery to make them look 35. The place was full of youthful people talking about Medicaid and constipation. Alex aimed his clicker and in a flash everyone was silent.

Then he went to a movie studio where he found Sylvester Stallone filming a scene in which he jumps from a helicopter and kills people for reading books. Alex clicked him frozen and Sylvester started to cry. Alex laughed.

Alex had a good time in Hollywood. He shut up Charlton Heston. He found Sean Penn at a cocktail party, asked him a question, and left him frozen for all eternity with his fist cocked. Alex went to New York and shut up Ed Koch. That took two clicks and a fresh battery.

Alex Click returned to Washington. He went to a presidential press conference and clicked the president silent in the middle of a sentence. The president made gestures, shrugged his shoulders and no one noticed that he was not saying anything. Later, Larry Speakes said what the president meant to say and everyone was happy.

Finally, Alex Click went home. He clicked the plant and it stood up straight. He found his father still frozen in place and his mother still in midsentence. He clicked twice — click, click. "Change the channel," Daddy Click ordered. "No, keep it where it is," Mommy Click added. Alex Click felt wonderful.

He was home.

Washington Post Writers Group.

MEANWHILE

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Smoking Out the Economic Logic of the Drug Trade

The drug problem is an old one. Renewed interest has been stirred by the "crack" epidemic, the death of an American basketball star, the execution of two Australians convicted as dealers in Malaysia, and finally the dramatic demonstration staged by a U.S. attorney and a U.S. senator who easily made a cocaine purchase on a New York street.

For the past 25 years America has faced this problem unsuccessfully with ever-tougher laws and enforcement. Stanley Karnow, in his opinion column "Tougher Foreign Policy Would Snare Drug Traders" *(July 11)*, misses the fact that U.S. foreign policy has gotten tougher while drugs have gotten more plentiful. This is because the tough approach fails to appreciate the heart of the issue. Drug-producing countries must sell their drugs, just as oil producers must sell their oil, because many of these nations, pressed in an economic vise by their debt situation, are desperate for exports and foreign exchange.

Our inability to get the cooperation we require from foreign governments will not change by our getting "tougher." Mr. Karnow offers no rational argument to support his position that diplomatic pressure will have any effect. And it will not. A realistic approach must accept economic realities without throwing blame on those countries. Just as drug use is a problem in some rich countries, drug sales are a necessity for some poor countries.

Once we accept this economic reality we can begin to deal with the problem intelligently. For example, if we were to divert all the money we currently spend on enforcement to a program of purchasing drugs and destroying them, we probably would be ahead of the game. The countries would have their exports and we could effectively rid our society of a great portion of the incoming drugs. Instead of getting tough all the time, why don't we ever try getting smart?

CHRISTINE ROSSINI.
Cologne.

I just hope that President Ronald Reagan has read his wife's opinion column on the drug problem, "It's Not Too Late to Help" *(July 11)*, and will make President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico "uncomfortable" when he meets him next month.

PHIL LUBOFF.
Sceaux, France.

Taking Stock of Sport Aid

The item "Sport Aid Falls Short" *(People, June 28)* unfortunately falls short of accuracy. As UNICEF's press chief for Sport Aid at the agency's New York headquarters, I saw all press releases and attended all interviews and briefings. UNICEF never reported income of $100 million, much less "kept citing" such a fanciful sum. The UNICEF comptroller, who keeps the books for Sport Aid, estimated on June 1 that it would net $15 million to $20 million. UNICEF is pleased that the total apparently will be close to the higher figure.

Bob Geldof is not "Sport Aid's creator." That credit belongs to Chris Long and Simon Dring of Britain, who conceived and organized much of the event. The $100-million estimate Mr. Geldof referred to may have come from them, but certainly not from UNICEF.

DONALD ALLAN.
Bugnaux, Switzerland.

Thatcher and Sanctions

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain should not be overly impressed by the demands from African leaders for stringent economic sanctions against South Africa. African leaders have a depressing record of placing a concern for being seen to support "progressive" causes ahead of practical concern for the welfare of the people they represent. The current demands fit that pattern.

Having fought two bitter wars against the Afrikaners (then the darlings of "progressive" circles), Britain is uniquely well placed to appreciate both the lengths to which the Afrikaners have gone to avoid being governed by other whites and the extreme unlikelihood that any conceivable combination of pressure could ever persuade them that the quality of their lives would be improved by being governed by blacks.

Mrs. Thatcher is on target in trying to refocus the debate on "positive" measures to improve the lives of apartheid's victims in practical ways. There is no shortage of organized black entities (independent homelands, nonindependent homelands, townships, trade unions, and so on) that would be happy to receive foreign aid or investment and could use it to raise the living standards of black South Africans.

Unfortunately, African leaders are not alone in caring more about how they are perceived than about the welfare of those with whom they claim to be concerned. As in so many other respects, Mrs. Thatcher is exceptional.

JOHN V. WHITBECK.
Paris.

A General's Resting Place

Francisco Olivares Madero is wrong to say that General Porfirio Diaz of Mexico was buried in the Père Lachaise cemetery in Paris *(Letters, June 14)*. General Diaz was buried in the Montparnasse cemetery on Dec. 27, 1921, and hasn't moved anywhere since then.

MIGUEL CONDE.
Barcelona.

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U.S. Visitors Press to See Detainees in South Africa

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

The following report was written under state of emergency restrictions imposed by the government.

CAPE TOWN — Labor leaders from the United States, Britain and West Germany arrived Friday in South Africa to show solidarity with the black labor movement and to press for the release of labor figures held under emergency powers.

At the same time, lawyers acting for the estimated 4,500 persons detained under the five-week emergency decree said they would begin to visit some of their clients next week following a court ruling overturning a previous restriction on such visits.

The authorities reported three more blacks were killed, one shot by security forces in Soweto, bringing to 158 the number of people killed since the June 12 emergency decree.

Overall, more than 2,100 people have died in South Africa's protest and violence since September 1984.

In Johannesburg, Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO, said the labor delegation from the Brussels-based International Confederation of Free Trade Unions would seek to visit some of South Africa's detained labor leaders.

According to the Labor Monitoring Group, a private research body, 269 labor officials are in detention and 2,589 other union members have been detained and released.

"I trust that we can certainly make it clear to our brothers and sisters in the trade union groups we are seeing that we stand with them in their efforts to secure their trade union rights," Mr. Kirkland said.

Meanwhile, Peter Harris, a Johannesburg lawyer, said that the police had told lawyers they would be able to visit some of the detainees as of Monday.

Last Wednesday, the Natal Supreme Court overturned state-of-emergency regulations barring detainees from access to lawyers. The court's jurisdiction lies only in Natal province. But legal experts said the ruling set a strong precedent for the regulation to be overturned in other provinces.

In Cape Town, Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the outlawed and exiled African National Congress, turned 68 years old Friday in the city's Pollsmoor Prison.

In a published interview, Louis Le Grange, the minister of law and order, said he would be prepared to be "part of a team talking to Mr. Mandela" if the nationalist leader renounced violence as a means to political ends. Mr. Mandela has hitherto refused to do so.

In a separate development here, Tony Heard, the editor of the Cape Times newspaper, said the authorities had dropped charges against him for publishing an interview last year with Oliver Tambo, the Congress' exiled leader.

Under South African law it is an offense to quote "banned" persons such as Mr. Tambo. Mr. Heard said that, while the charges against him had been withdrawn, the owners and publishers of his newspaper would be charged in his place.

■ Reagan Meets Howe

President Ronald Reagan held an unscheduled meeting Friday with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, as Mr. Howe ended a 24-hour visit to Washington, Reuters reported from Washington.

A British Embassy spokesman said that Mr. Reagan had asked to see Sir Geoffrey before he returned to Britain.

Sir Geoffrey talked earlier with Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George P. Shultz. A spokesman for Mr. Bush said the two discussed South Africa.

■ Reagan Sets Speech

White House officials say Mr. Reagan has tentatively decided to make a major speech Tuesday on South Africa policy in which he will announce the appointment of Robert J. Brown, a black North Carolina businessman, as U.S. ambassador to Pretoria, The New York Times reported from Washington.

■ Zwelakhe Sisulu Released

Zwelakhe Sisulu, one of the most prominent black activists in South Africa, was released Friday after more than three weeks in detention under the state of emergency, The Associated Press reported from Johannesburg.

Vince Mannino/Reuters

Vice President George Bush, right, had talks with Sir Geoffrey Howe about South Africa.

Soviet Says Top Official Loses Atomic Safety Job

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Kremlin removed the head of the State Atomic Safety Committee on Friday, nearly three months after the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, while a newsweekly said the accident had forced a review of atomic power policy.

The magazine Novoye Vremya said damage to the Chernobyl reactor in the Ukraine was "at first very much exaggerated" but indicated that radiation was still leaking from the plant in small amounts.

In a one-sentence announcement, the official press agency Tass said the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet had "released from his duties" Yevgeni V. Kulov, 57, head of the state committee since 1983.

It gave no reason for the move, but also did not say that Mr. Kulov had been reassigned or that he had retired on pension, a strong indication that he was dismissed. The statement did not mention the April 26 Chernobyl accident.

A number of local officials have been dismissed from their posts or the Communist Party after the accident, including the director of the plant, located 80 miles (130 kilometers) north of the Ukrainian capital of Kiev.

Novoye Vremya did not shed new light on what caused the disaster, which it called "the most serious in the history of nuclear power engineering."

Yuri V. Sivintsev, identified as a laboratory chief at an atomic energy institute, was quoted as saying that the thousands of tons of sand, boron, lead and other material dumped on the ruined reactor had "practically stopped" the leakage of radiation from the reactor.

Valeri Legasov, the institute's deputy director, said Chernobyl "forced us to revise once again the concept of the development of nuclear power engineering in the country, the location of nuclear power plants, the level of technical preparedness and the skill of personnel."

Genscher Set to Visit Moscow

Soviet Appears Intent on Upgrading Ties With Bonn

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

BONN — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany travels to Moscow on Sunday on a trip viewed here as an important first step toward improving relations with the Soviet Union.

When Mr. Genscher last visited Moscow, in March 1985, he received a cool welcome. Officials said he expected during this two-night stay to have his first lengthy talks with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, and to press the Russians for progress on disarmament and other East-West issues.

The government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl has long been eager to improve relations with the Soviet Union, but Moscow has made a point of keeping Bonn at arm's length. Moscow has given preference to relations with France and Britain, among the major West European countries.

The Genscher trip, and a series of recent visits by Soviet officials to Bonn, seem to signal that Moscow is easing its policy of seeking to isolate West Germany, government officials and diplomats here said.

"I wouldn't speak of a breakthrough, but it is a significant step in normalizing the relationship," a Bonn official said.

The sources said Moscow seemed to have shifted its tactics because of its stepped-up effort to woo West European governments. Moscow's hope is to enlist the West Europeans to pressure the United States in nuclear arms talks and security matters.

The Russians may also have concluded from last month's results in Lower Saxony state elections that Mr. Kohl's center-right coalition will win January's national elections. The sources said they may have decided that it was best to begin cultivating the Bonn government, rather than hope that the left-of-center Social Democrats would come to power.

A Western diplomat here said, "The decisive factor may have been the Lower Saxony elections," as well as the dropping of legal proceedings against Mr. Kohl, who was implicated in a campaign financing scandal.

The Soviet policy of isolating West Germany has been aimed at punishing Mr. Kohl for the 1983 decision to allow deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, Soviet officials have cited Bonn's security policies as the main factor inhibiting closer relations.

Moscow has also found that critical attitude toward West Germany is useful in "disciplining" Soviet Union's East European allies, according to Bonn officials and other observers. Stirring historical fears of German expansionism and accusing West Germany of "revanchism" has helped Moscow inhibit an East-West dialogue in central Europe.

The sources did not rule out the possibility that the Soviet media or Soviet officials would criticize West German policies while Mr. Genscher was in Moscow. During his last visit, Andrei A. Gromyko, then foreign minister, sternly criticized Bonn's support for the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative.

The sources predicted that the Russians would not permit Mr. Kohl to visit Moscow before the January elections. Two government sources said that the Kremlin would not give Mr. Kohl such a "gift" before the vote.

The Soviet downgrading of relations with West Germany is also visible in the pattern of official visits. President François Mitterrand of France met with Mr. Gorbachev in Moscow last week, and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain has been invited to make a trip later this year.

The Social Democrats here have cited Moscow's hostile approach to Mr. Kohl as evidence that his administration lacks the influence enjoyed by his Social Democratic predecessors, Helmut Schmidt and Willy Brandt.

Moscow's willingness to receive Mr. Genscher was considered more important than the substance of the talks to be conducted, but Bonn officials said that the foreign minister planned to urge the Russians to make progress in several sets of disarmament talks.

The officials said Mr. Genscher intended to press the Russians to spell out their intentions regarding disputes over verification issues at the European disarmament conference in Stockholm, and in talks aimed at banning chemical arms.

AFGHAN: *Bombings Increase*

(Continued from Page 1)

kistan's Afghan policy, a politically contentious issue.

In recent weeks two Peshawar citizens' groups have emerged to issue press releases and paint slogans on city walls calling for better security. One organization, calling itself the Peshawar Citizens' Front, has demanded that refugees who hold jobs or run businesses within the city be forced back into the refugee camps.

Official sources and other political observers said the Afghan government had intensified bomb attacks and border violations in North-West Frontier province, although the government has not published comprehensive figures on such incidents since General Najibullah's promotion to Communist Party leader.

The leader of Pakistan's National Democratic Party, Abdul Wali Khan, who with other leftists argues that Pakistan should negotiate a solution to the Afghan war directly with Afghanistan, implicitly agreed that Kabul was behind the bombings. But he added that they were the natural outcome of Pakistan's joining the United States in helping the mujahidin.

In an interview last week with the Islamabad daily The Muslim, General Najibullah insisted that Afghanistan had had no role in the bombings.

General Najibullah repeated accusations that Pakistani and U.S. support alone was sustaining the guerrilla war against Soviet and Afghan government forces.

"We refuse to accept that a counterrevolution has any base in Afghanistan except the sustenance it gets from outside via Pakistan," he said. "We have no doubt that such efforts will lead to the burning of their own fingers."

BLACKS: *Infighting Adds Fuel to Propaganda Campaign in South Africa*

(Continued from Page 1)

"black-on-black" unrest as the last gasp of desperate militants.

As the daily death rate has doubled during the past year, the percentage of deaths attributable to black-on-black violence has also risen.

Between September 1984 and January 1986, according to South African police, nearly 60 percent of the deaths were blacks killed by security forces. But for the first six months of this year, according to the police and independent researchers, the figure dropped to about 33 percent.

Since the emergency decree took effect June 12, the information bureau, which is now the sole body authorized to release news on civil unrest and police activities, contends that more than 75 percent of the 157 deaths have been blacks killed by other blacks. Because of restrictions on news coverage, it is not possible to verify those figures.

Many opponents argue that the police distort the numbers by underreporting black deaths, an allegation police officials deny.

The state's "black-on-black" figures, they note, do not offer a breakdown of who killed whom and thus lend little support to the contention that radicals are responsible for most of the deaths.

The black-on-black issue lies at the heart of the new state of emergency, which the government says it imposed to restore order and end the rampant intimidation that terrorizes the silent majority in many of South Africa's black townships.

But churchmen like Bishop Desmond M. Tutu and leaders of the United Democratic Front say the police crackdown and the arrests of at least 4,000 activists, many of them with affiliations to the front, have had the opposite effect by taking off the streets those who can impose a measure of order on younger militants.

Mr. Mazibuko, the front leader in Soweto, interviewed in central Johannesburg where he has been underground from the security police for several weeks, described how youths were enforcing a rent boycott by going from house to house and threatening elderly residents with burnings if they pay.

"We've got to stop this one or else there could be chaos," he said. "They wouldn't do this if members of the Soweto Civic Association were still around. But we're all in hiding or in jail."

Mr. Mazibuko and other front leaders say they are also troubled by increasing conflict between their supporters and the followers of the Zulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. More than 60 persons died in Durban last August in clashes between the chief's Inkatha movement and front members, and a low-scale war has burned ever since.

The Zulu chief is a relatively conservative among blacks. Several front leaders believe that despite differences in ideology, it is time to conclude a truce with the chief to cut down on black deaths. They say they are seeking to arrange a private meeting with him.

Whether the Zulu chief will agree remains unclear. But few of the government's opponents would argue with his words at the rally three weeks ago.

"If we do not do something about the high toll of deaths of blacks at the hands of blacks," he said, "we are on the verge of a civil war situation which will never be stopped, even if liberation is achieved tomorrow. I tell you bluntly today that we will never win the struggle for liberation if we divide ourselves one from the other through violence."

UN Extends Lebanon Force

United Press International

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Security Council unanimously agreed Friday to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, for a further six-month period.

IRAN: *7 Years After Embassy Takeover, Secrets Are Still for Sale in Tehran*

(Continued from Page 1)

tants that detail attempts of the Central Intelligence Agency to recruit high-level Iranian officials, ayatollahs and exiles, foreign journalists and diplomats either as paid or "unwitting" agents in the months after the Islamic revolution in February 1979.

More than previous volumes, these documents illustrate a series of CIA failures, as intelligence agents found it virtually impossible to establish good contacts with the revolutionary regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini after so many years of working almost exclusively with Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi.

The CIA picked either unlikely or unreliable targets for recruitment and inadequately protected their identities. Those targets who did agree to cooperate wanted only one of two things: money, or a coup against Ayatollah Khomeini, which the agency was unwilling to support.

The CIA was reduced to using exiles in Paris identified as "SDSlippery1," a well-known Lebanese businessman, and "SDUltimate1," easily identifiable as a Westernized Shiite ayatollah, Mahdi Ruhani, even though their "reliability, veracity and motivations" were suspect, according to one shredded document.

The documents shed new light on the CIA's apparently unsuccessful attempt to recruit the former Iranian president, Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, in the months just before the embassy takeover, when he was a member of the ruling Revolutionary Council and head of the Central Bank.

The documents describe several meetings Mr. Bani-Sadr held in Teheran with a CIA agent known to Mr. Bani-Sadr as an American businessman from a Philadelphia-based consulting concern and the options that the CIA considered — from hiring him as a paid "consultant" to "full recruitment" for $1,000 a month. Mr. Bani-Sadr has said he turned down the offer.

As in previous volumes, the documents repeat reports of increasing anti-Americanism in Iran after the revolution, warnings that the embassy could be seized if the United States accepted the shah and comments over poor embassy security.

A June 1979 document, for example, says that the Iranian security forces at the embassy compound were "untrained, lack discipline and are armed with a variety of weapons."

Intelligence experts say they believe the embassy should have shipped out or destroyed all documents on a week-to-week basis during that uneasy time.

"There was too much of a collection of documents that had to be destroyed in too short a time," said William Colby, the former director of central intelligence. "One of the basic rules is burn the damn stuff before you get into trouble."

BOTHWELL: *From Britain, a Curious Tale of Intrigue and Espionage*

(Continued from Page 1)

ington that privacy laws prohibited discussion of Mr. Bothwell.

The circumstances of his case here, however, provide some insight into the operations of intelligence services on both sides of the East-West divide. And, although the charges were dismissed, differences of opinion remain about Mr. Bothwell himself, what he was doing in Athens, and why.

Mr. Bothwell's own explanation, offered during an interview recently in Bath, was that he had set up a "one-man intelligence agency" in Athens.

Although out of government service, his seven years with the CIA, after a 22-year career as a naval officer, convinced him, he said, that he could extract information from his business contacts with Russian officials that could be valuable to the West. To gain the Soviets' confidence and draw them out, he said, he pretended to be giving valuable information to them.

A U.S. official familiar with the case said, "Our experience with the Russians is that they're not so easily conned." In clearing Mr. Bothwell, he noted, the British prosecution had said simply that it was "unable to establish" that he had harmed British security.

This official said that there might be more involved in the case than had yet surfaced.

The U.S. embassies in London and Athens have files on Mr. Bothwell stating that his persistent offers of "important" information on Soviet activities were consistently declined. But sources said that the embassies' views of Mr. Bothwell were not taken into account during the investigation, which apparently was handled by U.S. and British intelligence services.

Solicitor Elizabeth Roscoe, a member of Mr. Bothwell's defense team, said last week that she considered him "a patriot" who has suffered for merely trying to help his country. With his reputation and his business now in tatters, she said, Mr. Bothwell is considering civil action against the British government for false arrest and malicious prosecution.

Mr. Bothwell himself gave no such indication.

"I don't want to give the impression that I'm bitter about British justice," he said. "I'm here in England voluntarily, and if I were to sit around slamming this country, they could say, 'Well, why don't you leave?' "

But he is less forgiving of his own countrymen, he said. Mr. Bothwell acknowledged that Western intelligence officials might legitimately have jumped to the wrong conclusion about his activities in Athens. Still, he said, if they had questions, all they had to do was ask him.

It was the Russian defector, he said, who seemed to have led the United States into thinking he was a spy.

"I'm the one who encouraged him to defect," he said, "and look where it got me."

On Feb. 14, two days before Mr. Bothwell's arrest, Victor Gudarev, a diplomat at the Soviet Embassy in Athens, defected to the United States. Later, it was reported from both Washington and Athens that his embassy job in charge of the Russian merchant fleet was a cover for Mr. Gudarev's real assignment as a colonel in the KGB, the Soviet intelligence service.

In his diplomatic capacity, Mr. Gudarev had had frequent meetings with Mr. Bothwell after he arrived in Athens in 1983. According to reports after his defection, Mr. Gudarev told U.S. intelligence that Mr. Bothwell had regularly provided information to him about the West.

Mr. Gudarev's claims were passed on to Britain.

Details given by Mr. Bothwell of his life were independently confirmed by the U.S. Navy in Washington and with family members. The CIA declined comment.

Mr. Bothwell spent 22 years with the navy, was captain of three submarines and reached the rank of commander before retiring in 1965 because of "personal problems."

In 1963 the navy sent him to a one-year course at the Army War College, in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. It was there, he said, that he met the CIA officials who recruited him after he left the military at the age of 39.

During a three-year stint at CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia, Mr. Bothwell said, he was sent on various "outside assignments" involving "irregular methods of conducting 'para-naval' warfare." In 1968, he said, the CIA sent him to Athens, setting him up in business as a shipping supply agent.

Beneath his business cover, Mr. Bothwell said, his job for the CIA was to provide a constant flow of information about Soviet merchant and fishing fleet movements.

In 1972, Mr. Bothwell said he left the CIA "on good terms." But he stayed in Athens, continuing with the business that had been his CIA cover. The Russians provided "good, solid, steady business," often amounting to making arrangements in South Africa for at least one Soviet ship per week.

The government conceded that information Mr. Bothwell passed to the Russians was without security value and had been transmitted to 'dupe' or 'con' them.

After leaving the CIA, Mr. Bothwell divorced his wife, with whom he had nine children, and married Anne, a Briton living in Athens. With his government pension, and some income from Anne, there was more than enough to live on.

In 1978, when his two children with Anne were ready to enter school, the Bothwells decided to move to England. They set up a home in Bath, with Mr. Bothwell commuting frequently to Athens to take care of the maritime business.

Mr. Gudarev was one of the Soviet officials Mr. Bothwell had dealt with over the years.

"I would meet him maybe every month to go over invoices," Mr. Bothwell said.

Mr. Gudarev, he said, "was curious about America." As they came to know each other better, "Victor" would ask about how the U.S. Congress worked and why the Defense and State departments so often disagreed.

"I used to call on my civics 101 course," Mr. Bothwell said. Sometimes, Mr. Gudarev would pull out a copy of Time magazine and ask for interpretation of an article.

But Mr. Bothwell said he assumed Mr. Gudarev had an intelligence function beyond his official duties at the embassy. Such things, he said, are always assumed in Athens.

While his conversations with Mr. Gudarev may have led the Russian to believe Mr. Bothwell was a promising recruit, Mr. Bothwell said he played along simply to gather information that he could turn over to the U.S. Embassy.

Whenever Mr. Gudarev would ask for information about a certain topic — the European Ariane rocket program or U.S.-Japanese trade — Mr. Bothwell, while providing information gleaned from magazines and newspapers, would write the subject down in his diary.

His intention, he said when confronted with his diary list by the Special Branch, was to supply the information to Washington during "regular meetings" with the U.S. naval attaché in Athens so that the Americans "would know what the Russians were interested in."

About 18 months ago, Mr. Bothwell said, he wrote a 30-page paper based on his observations of the Russians. He said he titled it "Changes in Behavior Patterns Among Soviet Officials."

Eventually, Mr. Bothwell said, Mr. Gudarev began to talk about "dead letter drops," places where Mr. Bothwell could leave information for him when they were unable to meet. Nothing was ever left for Mr. Gudarev, and besides, "there was nothing to drop," according to Mr. Bothwell, who insisted he had had no access to classified information since he left the CIA in 1972.

Asked whether Mr. Gudarev knew he had worked for the CIA, Mr. Bothwell said he did not think so.

Mr. Gudarev's defection to the United States was preceded by that of another Athens-based Soviet diplomat, an embassy first secretary, Sergei Bokhan. Shortly after this event, Mr. Bothwell said, Mr. Gudarev asked him what he thought of Mr. Bokhan's decision. "I said, 'It looks like a wise career choice,' " Mr. Bothwell recalled.

Then, he said, he asked Mr. Gudarev why he did not think of defecting himself.

"I was kidding," Mr. Bothwell recalled. "But the last couple of times I saw him, I said it again. 'Victor, why not let them set you up with a nice little drug store in Montana?' "

His final meeting with Mr. Gudarev, Mr. Bothwell said, took place last October, after which Mr. Bothwell left for several months in Britain. According to news reports that the CIA would not confirm, Mr. Gudarev has received a new identity and is living somewhere in the United States.

SUMMIT: *Talks Are Set*

(Continued from Page 1)

vate visit to the Soviet Union, meeting with Mr. Gorbachev for more than 90 minutes Friday, Mr. Nixon's spokesman told The Associated Press in Moscow.

The spokesman, John Taylor, declined to comment on the substance of the meeting or given any characterization of the talks. He said that the former U.S. president and Mr. Gorbachev had discussed superpower relations.

Anatoli F. Dobrynin, the former Soviet ambassador to Washington who now is a Kremlin foreign policy adviser, also was present, Mr. Taylor said.

Mr. Nixon was scheduled to return to the United States on Saturday. He arrived a week ago for his first visit to Moscow since a 1974 summit meeting with Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Mr. Taylor said that Mr. Nixon was not carrying any message from Mr. Reagan to Mr. Gorbachev.

Garbage Haulers To End Strike

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — Striking garbage haulers agreed Friday to return to their jobs Saturday after a judge declared them in contempt for ignoring his back-to-work order, according to a city official and union members.

Judge Edward J. Blake of Common Pleas Court declared union members and their leaders in contempt for not obeying his order to begin picking up the 40,000 short tons (36,280 metric tons) of trash that has piled up since nonuniformed city employees went on strike July 1.

Talks broke off Wednesday between the city and the District Council 33 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, which represents nearly 13,000 workers, including the haulers.

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International Herald Tribune

WEEKEND

■ Warhol's Self-image
■ Sale of Sculpture
■ Harry Belafonte

CRITICS' CHOICE

LAUSANNE

Hermitage Show

■ The Hermitage Foundation is showing a selection of about 60 paintings and 30 precious objects from the Bentinck-Thyssen collection, ranging from the mid-15th (Petrus Christus) to the mid-18th centuries (Hubert Robert, Canaletto and Guardi). Clouet, Tintoretto, El Greco, Van Dyck, Frans Hals, Jacob van Ruysdael are among the artists represented together with lesser masters, and many of the works have considerable quality and charm. A second show is devoted to the perfumers' craft in the 18th century and includes a wide choice of objects for the boudoirs: perfume flasks, powder boxes, toiletry boxes, boxes for artificial beauty spots, together with a selection of prints and paintings relative to the arts of seduction. "De Brueghel à Guardi" and "Les Flacons de la Seduction, l'Art du Parfum au 18ème siècle," continue until Oct. 28.

BASEL

Monet Water Lilies

"Claude Monet: Nympheas. Impression — Vision" at the Basel Kunstmuseum, concentrates on water lilies, with paintings on loan from the United States, Japan and seven European countries. Looking at the period from 1899 to the artist's death in 1926, the show shows several series of water lily paintings, including the early ones with the Japanese foot-bridge in Giverny and the "Nympheas" series painted between 1903 and 1908. The exhibition, which coincides with the 50th anniversary of the building of the museum, runs until Oct. 19.

NEW YORK

Steiner Retrospective

The photographer Ralph Steiner, now 86, is one of the medium's most overlooked early-modern practitioners. He was among the first photographers to support his creative habit by taking advertising pictures. When he began in the 1920s, advertising and creative photography were not as far apart as they are today; both relied on dynamic composition and detailed rendition. But Steiner's personal work has a documentary edge, focusing on signs of American popular culture. The 100-print retrospective exhibition, at the International Center of Photography-Midtown (77 West 45th St.) also suggests the importance of abstraction in his creative pictures, especially in work since 1960. Until Aug. 23.

(NYT)

European Art

"The Expressive Figure from Rousseau to Bacon: European Art in the Guggenheim Museum Collection" illustrates the use of the human figure as basic subject matter for many masters of 20th-century art. The selection of more than 80 works, including paintings and sculpture, includes Edvard Munch's "Sketch of a Model Pose" (1893), Picasso's "Le Moulin de la Galette" (1900), Kandinsky's "Sancta Fancisca" (1911) and Miró's "Painting" (1953). The show continues at the Guggenheim until Sept. 1.

PARIS

Art Deco Fashion

Designer Paul Poiret, whose dresses changed the shape of women earlier this century, is the subject of a major exhibition at the Musée de la Mode et du Costume. Of the early dresses, which he designed for the Doucet house, to the later dresses of the 1920s (shown during the Exposition des Arts Décoratifs in 1925), Poiret designs, influenced by Oriental style, were voluptuous, often impractical, sometimes scandalous. The exhibition also looks at the work of his sisters, notably Nicole Groult. Palais Galliéra, 10, avenue Pierre-1er-de-Serbie, until Oct. 16. Until Oct. 12.

Ismail Merchant, below left, and scenes from "A Room With A View": Julian Sands and Helena Bonham Carter, far left, and, left, Maggie Smith.

Jane Bown

The Million Dollar Merchant

By Janet Watts

LONDON — In a spirit of triumph not unmixed with revenge, Ismail Merchant and James Ivory are telling the world how many millions of dollars their latest film, "A Room With a View," has grossed. At last count, it was nearly $10,000,000 in the United States, a million and a half in Britain.

"A Room with a View" is the 20th film to come out of the highly independent company of Merchant Ivory Productions but the first to hit the jackpot of solid critical and commercial success. A number of critics had considered Merchant Ivory's output to be, as David Denby wrote in New York magazine, "more persistent than gifted," Ismail Merchant paraphrases their verdict, with lipcurling relish as: "These people make these nice esoteric films but they have a limited success and a limited audience and only a few people to go see them."

Now the critics have had to eat their words and Merchant has enjoyed every gulp. On a brief visit to London he was brandishing the latest box-office totals in Variety and exploding about the British convention that requires a downbeat demeanor of someone with a success on his hands. "Why feel sorry for yourself when you have done something wonderful?" he demanded. "We are No. 1 in the charts, we've done millions of pounds at the box office, we've made a film written by one of the great English authors — why not brag about it?"

"A Room with a View" is E. M. Forster's Edwardian story of an English girl who finds — and almost loses — her true self and her true love on a well-chaperoned visit to Florence. Like the best Merchant Ivory works, the film moves gently, speaks quietly and follows its original faithfully. It is extremely beautiful, set first in a Florence almost empty of tourists and full of golden light, then in the dappled greenery of the English countryside. To Merchant's great satisfaction, "millions of people come out of it feeling good. I think that's what it's all about."

Merchant Ivory Productions is a personal and professional relationship that has been likened to a marriage; in those terms the producer Ismail Merchant and the director James Ivory will celebrate their silver wedding this December with a retrospective at the American Film Institute in New York. Twenty-five years ago they met in New York and agreed quickly on their first project, a film of a novel called "The Householder" by Ruth Prawer Jhabvala. They ran Jhabvala to earth in Delhi and she wrote them a screenplay (her first) in eight days. Since then she has written the screenplays for most of the Merchant Ivory films, including "A Room With a View."

The three may be the oddest trio in the film industry. Ivory, born in California in 1928, is a director of great precision and sometimes infuriating perfectionism. Jhabvala, a Polish-German Jew born in Cologne in 1927, spent her youth in England, married an Indian and with him raised three daughters in Delhi, and now spends most of her time in the United States. Ivory and Jhabvala collaborate closely on scripts, with a mutual understanding refined in years of dealing with problems and one another across continents by telephone.

Merchant is the hustler and bustler, the moneymaker and fixer of the partnership. He is Indian, born in Bombay in 1936 of a father whose business and gambling flair he has inherited, adding to it a streak of European subtlety and a dash of American chutzpah. Merchant's father flourished in the textile industry, in politics (as president of the Bombay Moslem League) and at the races. Merchant *fils* never wanted to do anything but make films.

Merchant Ivory began with films about India and set in that country. "Shakespeare Wallah," the story of a group of English actors taking the classics around an indifferent post-independence India, was their first international success, in 1965. With "Heat and Dust" in 1983 they returned to India with Jhabvala's story of two Englishwomen of different generations but the same family finding in India similar fulfillment. Many of Merchant Ivory's more recent films, however, have found their bases, themes and settings in Europe and the United States, with Jhabvala adapting works by writers such as Henry James, Jane Austen, Jean Rhys and Forster.

ISMAIL Merchant's Indian roots are deep. He regularly visits his parents and his six sisters and their families in Bombay. Yet he says that even as a child he felt a desire to belong to a world larger than his country. He remembers sitting with his father, listening to radio broadcasts during World War II — "Everything was happening in Europe, and we were so far removed." From an early age he adored Hollywood films. Of even the labels on the bales of material from Manchester that passed through his father's textile business "had a glamour: I knew someday I would go there." (He did so recently, to promote an Indian cookbook he has written.)

He studied political science and English literature at the Jesuit St. Xavier's College in Bombay; "but, you know, I spent most of my time in the canteen, planning our college variety shows." He recalled his talents with interest: "I was a very good organiser, extremely independent about doing things the way I wanted — I didn't want anyone else's interference. And, to be immodest, the college principal said I could sell a snowball to an Eskimo."

And so he has continued: an entrepreneur, a pusher, a player. He has an irrepressible sense of showmanship: When he was first in the United States, working as a messenger at the United Nations, he would entertain his guests in the delegates' lounge, posing as an Indian diplomat. His ability to sell an uncommercial property — an idea to a financier, a script to a distributor, a small-budget film to the world — astounds almost everyone else in the business, including his partners. His energy and enthusiasm are infectious, backed with a knack for making influential contacts and massaging them with generous hospitality.

A devout Moslem, he rises early every morning and before doing anything else says his prayers. "I believe that if you are dedicated to your work, that's when you have the force with you." He has homes on three continents: the family one in Bombay, an apartment in central London with rich embroideries and carved Indian furniture; and another in New York, shared with Ivory (Jhabvala's is on the floor below).

The three friends also share a fine old country house in upstate New York, where Merchant indulges a passion for gardening. Ivory, Merchant and Jhabvala are almost constantly together, discussing projects — "An idea can go on brewing for years before the film comes" — and "our love-hate about India, our love-hate about America, our love-hate about each other," as Ivory has put it.

Merchant has directed films ("The Creation of Woman, The Courtesans of Bombay") and will soon be directing a new one, based on Anita Desai's novel "In Custody." But that, he said, is a sideline: "I would still rather be promoting and producing." There are many new projects in the pipeline. The team will soon begin shooting a film based on "Maurice." Forster's posthumous novel about homosexual love, starring Julian Sands, Simon Callow and Rupert Graves, all of whom were in "Room With a View." After that, plans call for a film of Evelyn Waugh's "A Handful of Dust" and one called "Three Continents," which Jhabvala is still writing.

"One would like to do so many things," Merchant said, "but one lifetime is not enough. I think I will get to the age of 90 and still be shouting and hollering and carrying on and saying we must do this and Jim and Ruth will be sitting very quietly, gazing at me, and not moving from their chimney."

He has had total faith in every film they have made. "'The Householder' was not a success — but I enjoyed that film, I relished that film, and every time I see it, I think it's wonderful." It is in the quality and consistency of the line that began with that first film and has continued until "A Room With a View" that he finds his greatest pleasure.

"What all this money and success says to me is, 'All these years, what you've been doing has been right; and you have achieved what you wanted to achieve on your own terms,'" he said. "And that is the reward." ■

Janet Watts is a writer on the staff of the London Observer.

Opera, Out On A Limb in Bielefeld

By James Helme Sutcliffe

BIELEFELD, West Germany — Something extraordinary has been happening in the 800-seat *Jugendstil* opera house here. Bielefeld is the city from which Frederick Delius's parents went to Yorkshire to become British wool merchants, but it has now turned into a major center of West German clothing and fashion industry.

What is so extraordinary about Bielefeld is a tendency to go out on a limb programming for off-beat, long-neglected older operas or first German performances of modern ones.

Duparc's "Zémire at Azore," the first performance in German of Thea Musgrave's "Mary Queen of Scots," "La Bohème" (Leoncavallo's, not Puccini's) and Giordano's "Luisa Miller" set in a 1900 workingclass milieu enlivened the repertoire in recent seasons. The season that ended in June saw no less than four productions of operas new or unusual to the German theater in scenic versions which refocused the dramas to cast new light on issues that many thought to be faded or dead: revival: Franz Schreker's "Irrelohe," Meyerbeer's "Le Prophète," Douglas Moore's "The Ballad of Baby Doe" (the first European performance of what has become an American folk classic) and the curious new version of Paul Hindemith's scathing 1920s satire on the media, "Neues vom Tage."

The moving force behind these operatic adventures is an unlikely team: John Dew, a British stage director brought up in New York; Gottfried Pilz, a designer from Salzburg, and the South African conductor David de Villiers. They and their German colleagues have managed to do what their much publicized German counterparts — Hans Neuenfels, Ruth Berghaus and Peter Mussbach — attempt to do with unfailing lack of success, namely give the operas face-lifts without killing them.

The force behind all these adventures is as unlikely a team as one is likely to find.

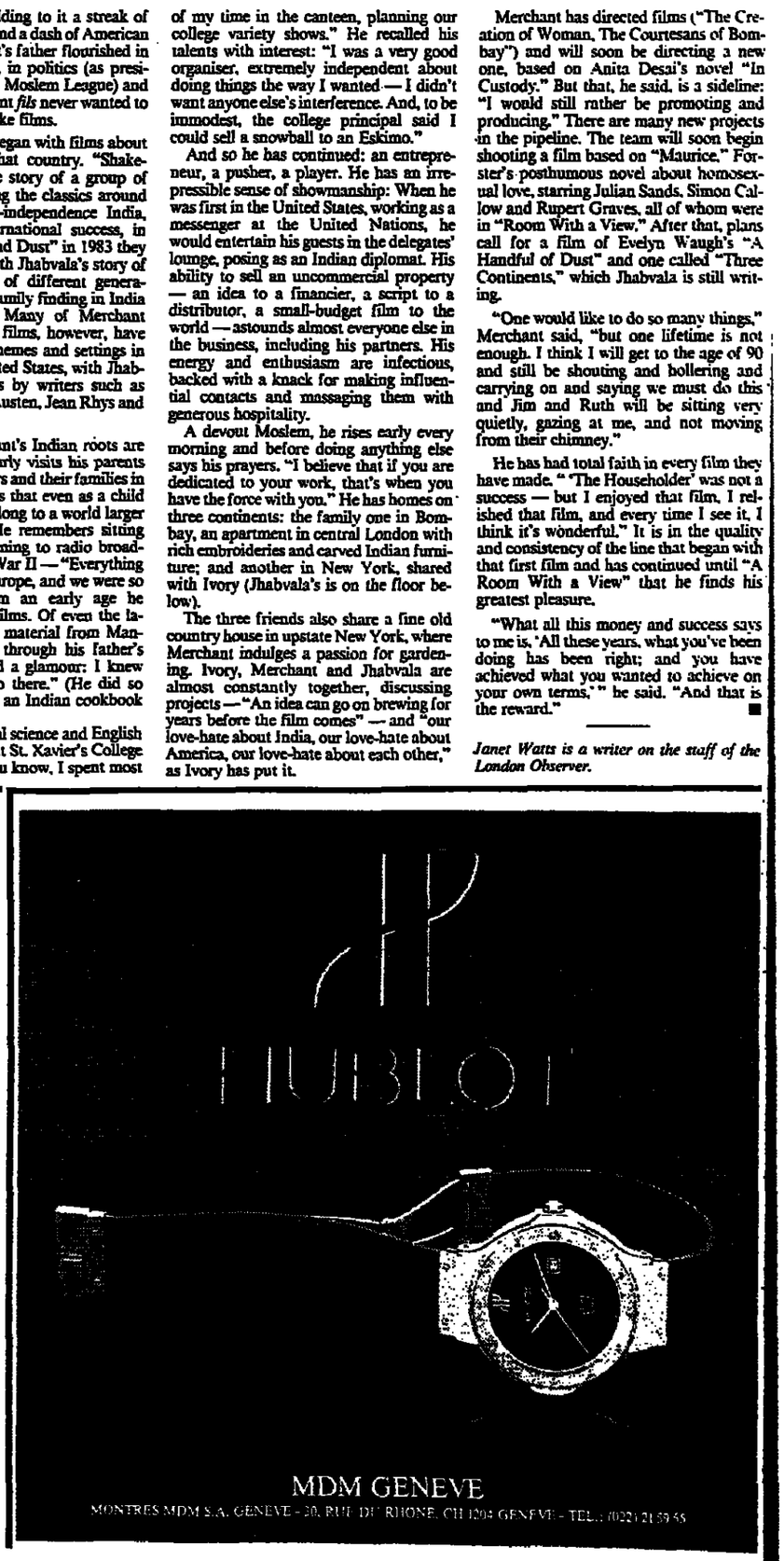
"Irrelohe" (which opened in December), beautifully played and sung, transferred Schreker's medieval horror story of rape and revenge to Sigmund Freud's Vienna, turning the hero's suicide into a trauma from which he awakens, purged from the guilt inherited from his oversexed mother.

"Prophète" (January) with its parallels between the 16th-century Anabaptists and the fanaticism of some modern sects such as the Moonies, came across the footlights as compelling drama. The American dramatic coloratura Christine Weidinger, Bielefeld's *bel canto* star who guests all over Europe, sang the finest Berthe (a most ungrateful role) that I have ever heard, even at the Met. Stephen Algie (John of Leyden) and John Pflieger (both Count Oberthal and Bishop Waldeck in the much improved new ending) gave as impressive accounts of their parts, and the excellent Polish mezzo soprano Krystina Michaelowska made Mother Fidès an almost believable character. The revival scene, with the Anabaptists preaching to the onstage mass of "converts" from the first balcony, was chillingly realistic theater.

But Hindemith's "Neues vom Tage" (June) took all the prizes for imaginative staging, its newspaper exploitation of a couple's intention to divorce (which unleashed Hitler's fury in 1929) here used as the basis for a television "family drama" — à la "Dallas" and "Dynasty" — named "Detmold," a primly harmless town not so far from Bielefeld. The big-business manipulations of network bosses controlling a "Metropolis"-like chorus of computer operators had the audience responding gleefully, and the 15 dangling TV sets spying in color on the private lives of Laura (the soprano Maike Pansegrau) and her comically enstranged husband Eduard (the baritone Robert Smith) — all within a proscenium framed like a TV screen — tickled the audiences to such a degree that extra performances had to be scheduled. The jazzy production, with its delicious parody of a Puccini "love" duet, will stay in the repertoire next season.

We are also promised the first modern performance of "Transatlantic," by George Antheil, America's "bad boy" of music, and the first performance in German of Leonard Bernstein's "A Quiet Place." But that is not all. To celebrate Berlin's 750th anniversary and the 25th anniversary of the Deutsche Oper, the production team will stage Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots," drawing parallels between religious persecution in 1572 France and 1938 Germany. And somewhere on the horizon is a kind of "return of the native," the first performance in Bielefeld of an opera by Frederick Delius, who spent most of his life in France. John Dew and Gottfried Pilz are not only universal in their taste. They bring a touch of universality to Bielefeld's opera house that is sadly lacking in West Germany's big theaters. ■

James Helme Sutcliffe is a Berlin-based critic and musician.



Belafonte's Series for South Africa

Harry Belafonte in Monte Carlo

by Suzanne Lowry

MONTE CARLO — The news that there is to be a television mini-series based on the lives of Nelson and Winnie Mandela, starring Sidney Poitier as Nelson and Jane Fonda as a fictionalized white South African anti-apartheid campaigner, is scarcely amazing, given the epic nature of the couple's true-life drama and the currency of the cause they represent.

To find the project's perpetrator and producer singing his heart out in Europe's nerve center of wealthy self-indulgence and profligate luxury is less so. "It does," says Harry Belafonte, veteran calypsoist, actor and civil rights campaigner, "seem somewhat ambiguous to be sitting *here* (his generous white-linen clad arm swept the Art Deco splendor of the bar and lobby of the Hôtel de Paris) talking about the rebellion that is going on in South Africa." But Belafonte is not afraid of ambiguities; he is used to them, and uses them.

Born in Harlem to West Indian immigrants, at 18 months he was packed off to Jamaica to grow up. The Caribbean influence has never left him, although he also feels very much part of black New York. His mother still lives in Harlem and still wishes her son had "done something with his life," like become a surgeon or lawyer. Belafonte laughs at the memory of his announcement that, on his GI Bill after the war, he wished to learn to be an actor. "Can you imagine, from a background of that kind of poverty, the first person to break the mould comes home and says 'I want to be an actor'? I had to dodge the dishes." In the event he went to the New School of Social Research, where his class included Marlon Brando, Rod Steiger, Walter Matthau and Ben Gazzara.

Now, pushing 60, he has lost none of his smooth good looks; voice, vigor and humor are all intact. In Monte Carlo to sing in cabaret at the glitzy Salle d'Etoiles of the Sporting Club, he was treating his audiences of the super-rich and the super-hopeful to the wide repetoire of black music he has collected with almost academic care over the years. Not just the calypsos that made him world famous in the fifties, but Cuban guaguanco, salsa, folk, Huapango and reggae. "The Banana Boat Song" and "Island in the Sun" were performed with mock reluctance and a touch of self-parody, and to delight the punters before they moved on to the gaming salons across the hall. Among those singing along — and here a surprise if not an ambiguity — were James Baldwin, and the South African novelist Nadine Gordimer, who is writing the screenplay for the Mandela series.

Belafonte first came to Monte Carlo at the invitation of Princess Grace, many years ago; he is a familiar and popular as a cabaret star there, and in other European cities. His involvement with Africa dates back even further, to his service as cultural adviser to the Peace Corps during the Kennedy Administration; he was a founder member (as was Poitier) of Actors and Artists Against Apartheid; he introduced the South African singer Miriam Makeba to America. Most recently he was behind the fund-raising record "We Are The World." Belafonte could scarcely be dubbed the middle-aged man's Bob Geldof — "he's incredible, iconiclastical, insane — I love him" — but sees his own role as getting though to an "adult, mature constituency." It is hard he says, half joking, to compete with the intensity of the young rock musicians.

He is anxious to point out the "real message" of those great charity bonanzas. Not only did "Do They Know It's Christmas" raise $20 million, and "We Are the World" bring in $50 million, with Sport Aid and Live Aid et. al. bringing it up to $100 million, but in the year of that activity, Belafonte knows, through his involvement with UNICEF, that all the other non-government agencies working in the famine areas had tremendous additional input, amounting to up to a billion dollars. Belafonte laughs with satisfaction: "And they say artists are a dying tribe."

Should they, however, be a political tribe? Belafonte is clearly aware of the pitfalls and, of course, ambiguities here, and has a simple answer ready: "A political crisis is related to a social crisis, and the social crisis takes on a political color. We can sing about the social crisis, but without overt political polemic, with a more humanitarian approach. It is this kind of perception that can make people understand, it is very powerful." And at times of course, very dangerous.

The Mandelas have given their personal permission for his film series, and he speaks with Winnie (for whose stunning part an actress has not yet been found), frequently by phone. This is not just a political story, but one that is still in the crucible, political dynamite. Belafonte (and the director Sydney Pollack) hope it will be shown not later than early 1988, and cheerfully accept the problems of working on an unfinished story. "It will end every night on the seven o'clock news."

Belafonte sees the South African crisis as the news story of the century, and the fate of that country (and ergo of his protagonists) as pivotal to the future of the world. In a smaller way he sees his own return to popularity (he gave up singing for many years) as in part a consequence of an upsurge of interest in Third World music, which started all that time ago with the calypsos. And with much greater consciousness of Africa and its people. "From being the dark continent, the place from which slaves came, it is seen in America increasingly as a place of great warmth and energy; there is a growing awareness that the empires of the West would never have been built, would not have had their economic stability had it not been for the conquest of Africa. America has been on of the chief beneficiaries."

The patriotic song "God Bless America" was what one woman in the Sporting Club audience kept calling for during the July 4 gala. Belafonte was happy to go along with the invocation, but in his own terms: "I really do love America and believe it is the greatest country on earth; but our greatest potential is in our generosity," he replied, calling for global, not narrow, new-isolationist patriotism.

Later, back at the Hôtel de Paris, he was even more forthright: "The greatest curse of our time can be supernationalism; it can be so easily reduced to 'my country right or wrong.' In the end, in the extreme, it can lead to a Hitler. I truly believe my country is the greatest — but sometimes it's not. I can't forget that there are some 27 million people in the United States who are, one way and another, not participating in the real rewards of their society. That can't just be washed away. Nor should we bully our way through the world. I do not, for instance, think we should denounce the United Nations in the vitriolic sense that we do. The UN is very delicate, fragile and important, and should be supported.

And so the Monte Carlo audience got "We Are The World" at the end of the Independence Day gala, as if to insist again that no man is an island, whether it's in the sun or not. ■

Actors and activists, from left: Nelson Mandela before he began his prison term; Winnie Mandela in 1964, the year of his imprisonment; Jane Fonda; Sidney Poitier.

Avignon's 40th Year

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

AVIGNON — Alfredo Arias has captured the sense of wonder that rules "The Tempest" in his ingenious production that had its premiere in the courtyard of the Palais des Papes to open the 40th Avignon Festival.

The theatrical dexterity that Arias has visited on Shakespeare's farewell fantasy (here in an able translation by Jean-Louis Curtis) is remarkable for its originality. "The poetry of 'The Tempest' is so magical that it would make the scenery of a modern theater ridiculous," George Bernard Shaw warned. Arias has supplied other means to conjure up the isle "full of noises, sounds and sweet airs."

A miniature lake out of the audience's sight borders the performing space against the imposing palace walls, before which a stage castle has been built on tropic sands. The opening scene is heard but not seen. The cries of the boat men and the passengers aboard the splitting vessel sound amid the howling wind and the roar of breakers as the frightened Miranda and her father, Prospero — the exiled duke turned necromancer who has raised the storm to bring his enemies to justice — observe the shipwreck from afar.

Ariel, the woodland spirit whom Prospero has bewitched to doing his bidding, has been multiplied into three actresses. The role is chiefly played and always spoken by Clotilde Mollet, at the start encased in white-satin costume like a Louis XIV courtier, but afterward granted a lighter, flowing robe. Her two doubles substitute for her absence — when she disappears her effigy at once appears at a high window of the castle, when she steps behind a pillar her replica slips out from a far hiding place.

The subhuman native, the monstrous Caliban, similarly receives feminine interpretation, being played forcefully and for laughs by Marilu Marini with grimaces and raucous jabbering. Facundo Bo as the treacherous steward and Alain Salomon as his jester companion contribute sessions of hilarity when in their cups, but properly dominating all is Pierre Dux's sterling Prospero, a portrayal of moving autumnal resignation and aristocratic dignity. The allegory is believed to contain a soupçon of autobiography. With it Shakespeare departed the theater, abandoning his pen as Prospero, mission accomplished, breaks his magic wand. Arias has staged the Bard's adieu with profound understanding of its amazing variety.

Michelle Marquais's version of Schiller's "Don Carlos" is being acted in the Cloître des Carmes. For reasons unknown it has a rural setting, a wide expanse of hillocks being its permanent scene. This evokes the impression that Philip II and his court were on an endless bivouac.

The king (Bernard Fresson) in a tight tunic ressembles a Soviet commissar rather than the 17th-century tyrant who employed any instrument of torture to instill faith. This king, too, often shoulders what seems to be an elephant gun, the queen drags her long train behind her on promenades across stage instead of taking it on her arm. Don Carlos appears to have inherited volio's crossed garters.

There is some excellent acting to be these visions, though direction may urged the players to overdo. When C clutches his dear friend, the Marquis of in his arms the start of a wrestling ma suggested. Fresson's Philip has m strength and his scene with the ideal Posa (Jean-Michel Dupuis) is the best of evening. Gérard Desarthe's erratic Cu Michel Peyrelon as the conniving confe and Hubert Gignoux as the Grand Inqu tor acquit themselves with honor. Marthe Keller as the distressed queen illu nates the proceedings with her prese Georges Borgeaud's adaptation of the o nal has heavy going during the first half, improves greatly in its later stages. The c cluding sequence in which the queen Carlos go forth to their dooms is inventi managed, with both falling to the dus farewells.

Among the major offerings yet to be s are André Anegel's staging of Hugo Hofmannsthal's reworking of the Resu tion tragedy "Venice Preserved," of Tho Otway; Euripides's satyr play "Cyclops," which Odysseus is rescued from the c eyed ogre by the satyrs who ply the mon with wine, which Bernard Sobel will dir and Calderon's "Life is a Dream" in Ra Ruiz's staging.

Aside from his "Venice Preserved," H mannsthal's short story "The Adventure Maréchal Bassompierre," in which the 17 century warrior engages in an amorous ad during a plague in Paris, has been dra tized and is being acted by the Treteaux Perche at the Salle Roquille. The Czech thor Vaclav Havel is represented by "Au ence" at the "Théâtre de l'Ame Liet Revivals by various companies range fr Genet's "The Maids" to Rostand's "L Night of Don Juan" and Pierrette Dupo is appearing in a one-woman scenic conc tion of Dante's "Inferno".

Mentor de Cooman is impersonating B lat-Savarin, the author of "The Physiology Taste," who after serving as a kind judge the outbreak of the French Revolution fl the Terror by visiting America. There made the acquaintance of George Washi ton and of a succulent native delicacy, w turkey. He wrote their praises in his bo De Cooman recites passages and recip from the gourmet classic, and cooks a dinn to boot. His activities take place at the R taurant Le Vernet.

Not to be overlooked is the premiere "Mort à Crédit" (Death on the Installme Plan) derived from Céline's famous autob ography by Jacky Azencott and played the adaptor to stunning effect. This amazin re-creation, framed as a music-hall sket succeeds in bringing to life the childho and youth of the violent genius against th backround of petit bourgeois existence du ing the Belle Epoque. It is a piece of theat cal dynamite.

The festival's continues to Aug. 6.

Pierre Dux and Clotilde Mollet in "The Tempest."

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

VIENNA:
●Historical Museum of the City of Vienna (tel: 42.8.04).
— To Aug 31: Adolf Loos, interiors.
●Museum of Applied Art (tel: 72.56.96).
— To Sept. 28: "Loetz Glasses 1895-1905."
●National Library (tel: 52.16.84).
— To Oct. 31: "Bibliotheca Eugeniana: The Collection of Prince Eugene." The Austrian military leader's private library is on exhibit as part of the commemoration of the 250th anniversary of his death.

ENGLAND

LONDON:
●Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
— To Aug. 10: Cecil Beaton: A retrospective of the photographer's work.
— To July 28: Feeling Through Form: Works by eight contemporary British sculptors.
●British Museum (tel:636.15.55).
— To Aug. 17: Florentine Drawings of the 16th century.
— To Feb. 15: Archaeology in Britain: New Views of the Past; discoveries and achievments of the past 40 years.
●Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08).
— To Oct. 5: L'Amour Fou, photography and Surrealism. 200 photographs by artists and photographers associated with Surrealism, including André Breton, Magritte, Dali, Man-Ray, Brassai and Kertesz.
— To Oct. 5: Dreams of a Summer Night, an exhibition of Scandinavian painting at the turn of the century.
●Clarendon Gallery (tel: 439.45.57).
— To Aug. 1: The Art of the Pastel, includes a selection of 18th century English pastels and works by contemporary pastelists.
●Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
— To July 20: Eight paintings by New York artist Terry Winters.
— To Aug. 31: Prints and sculpture, 1984-86, by Barry Flanagan.
— To Aug. 10: Oskar Kokoschka (1886-1980): Over 200 paintings are exhibited in this retrospecitive marking the centenary of Kokoschka's birth.
— To Aug. 31: Jasper Johns: "Savarin" monotypes.
●Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
To Aug. 31: American Potters Today.

FRANCE

PARIS:
●Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).
— To Aug. 24: Recent works by Toni Grand and Enzo Cucchi.
— To Oct. 13: A showing of 250 works of sculpture from between the years 1900-1970, entitled, What is modern sculpture?
●Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10).
— To July 28: 250 works of 19th century French sculpture, including works by Rude, Bourdelle, Maillol, Degas.
●Hotel de Ville, Salle Saint-Jean (tel: 42.76.51.53).
— To Aug. 24: George Grosz in Berlin: 150 works by the caricaturist and satirical artist from his years in Berlin, 1912-1932.
●Louvre des Antiquaires (tel: 42.97.27.00).
— To Sept. 28: Three Centuries of Spanish-American Gold and Silver Work; 17th-19th century works from the Fernandez-Blanco museum in Buenos-Aires.
●Musée Bourdelle (tel: 45.48.67.27).
— To Sept. 28: Arbit Blatas and the School of Paris.
●Musée Cernuschi (tel: 45.63.50.75).
— To Oct. 12: Animal art motifs in Japan from the the time the Shoguns, 18th-19th centuries.
NICE:
●Musée International d'Art Naif (tel: 06.88.11.34).
— To Sept. 29: Retrospective of the work of Emile Crociani.
●Musée National Message Biblique Marc Chagall:
— To Oct 6: Religious art and influence in the painting and drawing of Delacroix.
●Musée Matisse (tel: 93.62.12.12).
— To Sept. 30: Books illustrated by Matisse.
●Galerie des Ponchettes (tel: 93.62.31.24).
— To Sept. 30: "Matisse and Tahiti" includes drawings, gouaches, and works by contemporaries (Redon, Roussean, Ganguin).

GERMANY

DUSSELDORF:
●Kunstmuseum (tel: 899.24.60).
— To Oct. The Passion: 60 Drawings by German expressionist Otto Pankok from the 1930s.
ESSEN:
●Villa Hügel.
— To Nov. 2: The largest showing to date of East German art in West Germany, entitled "Baroque in Dresden — A European Metropolis in the 18th Century." Over 600 works from royal collections from the period 1694-1733.
KOCHEL-am-SEE:
●Franz Marc Museum.
— A recently opened museum dedicated to the work of German expressionist painter and printmaker Franz Marc (1880-1916), founder, in 1910, with Wassily Kandinsky, of the loose-knit group of artists Der Blaue Reiter, which disbanded with the outbreak of World War I.
MUNICH:
●Neue Pinakothek, Staatsgemäldesammlungen (tel: 23.80.50).
— To Aug. 10: In Search of the Golden Age: Dutch painting from the first half of the 19th century, from European museums and collections.

ITALY

FLORENCE:
●Fort Belvedere.
— To Sept. 7: Donatello and his People, contains 100 pieces of sculpture by Donatello and the generation he influenced, including Ghiberti, della Quercia, Michelozzo.
●Palazzo Pitti (tel: 21.34.40).
— To Sept. 7: Sacred and profane views of Mary Magdalene by artists from the middle ages to the 20th century: Giotto, Tiiian and de Chirico figure amoug 134 works.
MILAN:
●Palazzo Reale (tel: 87.19.13).
— To Sept. 8: An exhibition of French art of the past 25 years, with works by Dubuffet, Picasso, Klein, Adami, and others.
ROME:
●Palazzo Braschi (tel: 687.58.80).
— To Aug. 15: Roma 1934: Rome's artistic and cultural life of the period, with works by Balla, de Chirico and contemporaries.
●Palazzo dei Conservatori.
— To Aug. 1: The Tranquil Abode of the Gods: Frescoes, statuary, and bronze unearthed in the 19th century on Esquiline hill on the site of a 1st century Imperial palace.
VENICE:
●Ca' Pesaro.
— To Oct. 5: Private collections from Europe and North America contribute to an exhibition of 160 works by Swiss artist Paul Klee; on view are works ranging from 1896 to 1940, the year of the artist's death.
●Giardini di Castello.
— To Sept. 28: The 42d Venice Biennale has as its theme 'Art and Science,' and explores the relationship between the visual arts and new technology.

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM:
●Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).
— To Sept. 9: French Graphic Art 1860-1900: Etchings of the Impressionist school and lesser known contemporaries.
●Stedelijk Museum (tel: 573.29.11).
— To July 20: Retrospective of works (1951-84) by François Morellet.
LEYDEN:
— To Sept. 22: Treasures From Turkey: An overview of the civilizations of Asia minor; 400 objects from 20 different museums in Turkey, including the Topkapi museum in Istanbul.

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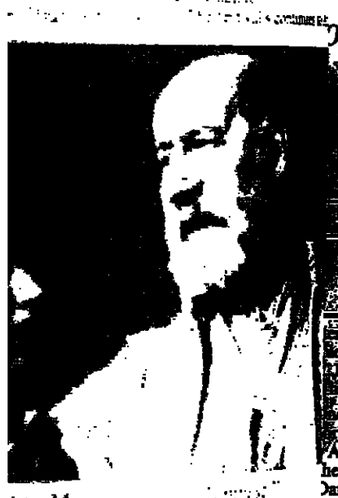
DOONESBURY

John Wildgoose/Anthony d'Offay Gallery

Warhol Looks Back

'I don't like looking at myself. It's hard to look at yourself. This is just weird stuff. If it wasn't me in the pictures, the exhibition would be great.'

Andy Warhol and (below) one of his self-portraits



by Polly Devlin

LONDON — Last December, Anthony d'Offay, who has parlayed his small Dering Street gallery off New Bond Street into one of the nerve ...s of the London art market, was in ...s for a Joseph Beuys exhibition in that ...He was not only Beuys's friend — he ...is London dealer.

...e night, at the house of an Italian col... where he had gone to dinner, d'Offay ...Andy Warhol's enormous 1980 painting ...he Beuys family. It wasn't quite the road ...Damascus, since d'Offay had long been an ...irer of Andy Warhol and his work, but ...was struck by the realization that not ...e the Tate Gallery retrospective in 1971 ...there been a large-scale exhibition of ...rhol's work in London, the sort of show ...leries dearly love to call "major."

Warhol's pictures have always been por...ts," he said, "and Andy Warhol is the ...ld's most famous artist, so I went to New ...rk and we started to talk about an image ...t would be unforgettable, that would be ...gic, romantic and direct, and which would ...essentially of the moment. We were al...dy talking about a self-portrait."

...t sounds as though d'Offay did most of ... talking. "Yes, these portraits came about ...a result of a direct commission, in that ...text you can discuss exactly what you ...t for the show. This show was for Lon..., and we know at the gallery what will be ...propriate for London, and my interest was ...ut on a great show in London."

...oes that mean, I asked Warhol, who was ...ing with his convoy at the Ritz for the ...t week of the show, that the content of the ...ibition, the actual images, were con...ved and executed in direct response to the ...ssure of place as well as to patron? "It's ...t sort of commercial art," he said. "I'm ...ng the Last Supper in Milan . . . and ...ndon is really exciting and I haven't had a ...w here for a long time and the influences ...London — " he stopped. "Maybe you ...uld ask Fred Hughes." Fred is his beauti...amannensis, a man who looks as though ...stepped from a flunkied Proustian world. ...ughes examined the question with fastidi...ous disdain. "It's not really a Warhol ques...tion," he said.

"My initial concept was a self-portrait," d'Offay says. "Andy Warhol is the world's most famous artist. He's also an art hero. An art hero is someone in whose life you perceive courage . . . who remains young and remains courageous and you see in the life something extraordinary and brave. You could see it in de Kooning, in Bacon, in Richard Long, in Gilbert and George and you see it in Warhol. I think he represents to the U. S. what Beuys represents in Europe — a figure that young people everywhere can identify with, a focal point for drawing young people into the world of art."

But Warhol has always been much more than a magnet. He is like a terrible prophet of doom, like that rock which the ancients thought an oracle, and through which the perpetual wind boomed the sound "endure."

Here, the repetition is in the sight of dreadful endurance. There are 22 pictures, acrylic and silk screen on canvas, ranging from $10,000 for the smallest to $65,000 for the largest and they are all ostensibly variations on the same image, that is Warhol's famous visage, back-lit, hair standing on end as though electrified, looking more thysanuran than human. Some are vivid, scarlet and pink, white and blue and orange, yet there is none of the vitality or joy that such colors, in popular mythology, bring in their wake. This is apocalypse stuff.

Warhol's famous spectral, gaunt unpresence, is repeated over and over in different sizes, the international insignia of the patterns of camouflage floating over and around the spiky image of the cunabula of Pop Art. These are not self-portraits, they are the prototype images of a man who has not so much looked at himself, as has perceived what the world sees in him.

The idea of using camouflage struck Warhol after seeing the play "Sunday in the Park With George," about Seurat, in New York last year. He liked the idea of a painting disappearing under the pretext of protective devices and patterns, but camouflage in its true meaning is from the French — a whiff of smoke in the face — and in a way it defines what these self-portraits are. But camouflage also means the disguising of any object used in war to conceal it from the enemy. The paradox here is that the camouflage makes the eerie image more vulnerable.

Warhol says "I don't like looking at myself. It's hard to look at yourself. This is just weird stuff and if it wasn't me in the pictures the exhibition would be great. . . . I mean when I walk in and see all these pictures looking back. I don't look at me in the pictures — I just look at the images. When I was doing them I had to look at myself. I took a couple of hundred photographs and worked them over and the ones that are most worked over are the most vivid. It's a way of looking."

Warhol has always been able to slip images upsteam into the flow of what will become the collective memory, photo-documents from some place of his own imaginings. Where that place is and what those imaginings are is something that has disturbed and preoccupied a great many people since Warhol first gained notoriety over 25 years ago. For some critics and observers his passivity, married to his capacity to act as a tropism on society, is the key to the enigma. To others it is his incapacity to believe, to connect or to love: dangerous, improper territory this. To others it is his despair, a despair amounting to decadence and his attempts to redeem that despair so that life could, in some way, be lived.

Looking at this series of self-portraits one sees that he has an extraordinary capacity for imaginative creation and discovery, and none at all for consolation. And looking at these images one does not see truth, but honesty. You are not conducted, as in any Rembrandt self-portrait, into the workings of the human heart. Quite the opposite. You will not get comfort or patience, poetry or redemption if you buy one of these images. But you will get a slice of the 20th century. These images move one to speculation and recognition of the human condition, dismal as it is, and the alasness of the future. These gaunt, valuable, dicrotic pictures tell us that we are all the *hibakusha*, the explosion-affected people.

Polly Devlin is a London based writer and journalist.

Andy Warhol Self-Portrait, Anthony d'Offray, 9 and 23 Dering Street, New Bond Street, London W1, until Aug. 22. ■

Taste for Academic Sculpture

LONDON — The sale of European sculpture and English marble statuary held at Christie's on Tuesday signals a spectacular shift in our attitudes to academic sculpture in late Baroque and neo-Classical style. No professional would have dared forecast the £345,600 paid for a marble group by the

SOUREN MELIKIAN

obscure Florentine artist Vincenzo Foggini nor the £118,800 given for a smaller statue of Venus of the English sculptor Joseph Nollekens.

What makes such prices remarkable is that they were paid for works that can at best be labled as "decorative." By the mid-eighteenth century artistic creation in Florence had run its course. All its sculptors could do was to copy again and again old models of the past in watered-down versions. That is precisely the case with Foggini's group signed by the artist in 1749. Christie's Charles Avery, an art historican formerly on the curatorial staff of the Victoria and Albert Museum points out in a long scholarly entry that "the idea and subject are derived from the two sculptors whose work was at the time considered to rank with the ancients."

The first was Michelangelo who intended to match a statue of David with a group of Samson and the Philistines. His idea is only known to us from later bronze casts made after his original wax model. The second sculptor was the Italianate Frenchman ?Jean de Boulogne known as Giambologna who produced in 1560 a variation on Michelangelo's theme. The oversized marble carving has survived. Originally sent to Spain, it came to England in 1623 and can now be seen at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Yet another link was needed to lead up to Vincento Foggini's group. This was provided by his father the better known Giovanni Battista Foggini (1652- 1725) who is regarded by some as the founding father of the late Baroque school in Florence. A terracotta preserved in the Musee de Beaux Arts at Douai gives us a fair idea of the elaborate marble group that Giovanni Battista had in mind. His son Vincenzo would obviously have been familiar with his father's piece. His artistic activity essentially consisted at first in helping his father. He was his assistant while Giovanni Battista was working on the facade sculptures of the church of Santa Croce in Florence. In 1737, he executed a female allegory of Astronomy as part of a group celebrating Galileo. Another large-scale marble of Saint Thaddeus can be credited to Vincenzo. The third one on record is the group sold at Christie's which Avery fearlessly calls "his masterpiece." Measured by Vincenzo's own yardstick, that may be so. Seen in any other perspective, "Samson and the Philistines" is little more than a hackneyed, almost clumsy remake that lacks the ingredient essential to any such compostion, a sense of movement and tension.

Several factors account for the phenomenal price — the renewed interest in sculpture generally that first became noticable in the United States, the growing acceptance of

Hercules and Lichas

academic art in all its forms. Above all, there is the new tendency that makes any work of art acceptable provided it can be precisely dated, localized, and related to its art historical context with a wealth of detail. Whether it has any intrinsic merit or not becomes almost irrelevant. In such a perspective, an historical provenance, however minor, becomes highly important. That requirement was available in the case of Foggini's group. The marble sculpture is one of several acquired in Florence by Charles Watson-Wentworth while on his Grand Tour in Italy in 1749. Wentworth Woodhouse, one of many Georgian houses going up in the English countryside at that time, was being built by his father near Rotterham in Yorkshire.

The importance of the association of the Foggini group with a Yorkshire countryhouse might have gone unnoticed had it not been extolled by last year's "Treasure Houses of Britain" exhibition of works of art from English country houses at the National Gallery of Art in Washington. It was, among other things, a phenomenal stuntfor those landed British art owners who might have been toying with the idea of a hard sale to the United States.

The benefit of such grand-scale advertising likewise rebounded on a series of marble statues by Joseph Nollekens, all commissioned in the 1770s for the same Wentworth Woodhouse in Yorkshire. Their brillant career at Christie's auction is almost as astounding as Foggini's "masterpiece." Nollekens, the son of a Flemish landscape painter from Antwerp, was born in London in 1737. After a tough beginning, he married a rich woman in 1770, was elected to the Royal Academy in 1772, and promptly became the archetypal successful artist in Georgian Britain. Ancient Rome was the rage. Nollekens dutifully proceeded to turn out statues in the Roman manner.

For Wentworth Woodhouse, the young sculptor first created the figure of Venus seated on a tree stump, which he exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1773 before dispatching it to Yorkshire. The sleek statue which has the milky appearance of an oversized Wedgwood biscuit figurine was expected by Christie's to realize £32,400 to £43,200. It gracefully ascended to £118,800. Nollekens's second commission for Wentworth Woodhouse was a statue of Minerva in the traditional Roman guise complete with helmet and shield. Dated 1775, it made £108,000. The soft handling of the body, the affected gesture of the raised forearm, the playful smile make fun of the martial theme and border on parody. A statue of Juno, Nollenkens's third commission for Wentworth Woodhouse, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1776, is much in the same vein. This went up to £113,400 against an estimate of £21,600 to £32,400. His fourth and last commission, Diana, displayed at the Royal Academy in 1778, brought £91,800. All four went to the same private buyer, believed by dealers to be Jacob Rothchild, the London financier who at one point owned the famous art gallery Colnaghi's.

The English country house syndrome combined with the new passion for historical documentation had yet another extraordinary consequence — the £291,600 paid for a marble bust of Shakespeare signed by John Michael Rysbrack in 1760. Had it not been for Avery's brillant entry reproducing the correspondence relating to the execution of the piece for James West, the English statesman who owned Alscot Park in Warwickshire, the price might have been lower by two thirds: Rysbrack's bust of Benjamin Franklin was recently bought in at another Christie's sale at £85,000.

The price level attained by Nollekens made well have stimulated the 19th-century neo-Classical sculpture made for Wentworth Woodhouse. No one expected the £91,800 paid for a marble statue of " a huntress" in ancient Greek garb by Richard James Wyatt. Dated 1850, it looks like a 19th century naturalistic remake of the Classical Diana. The huntress holds a hare by one leg while restraining her greyhound with her other hand. The dog, standing on its hind legs, leans against her, eager to be petted or perhaps to have a bite at the game. Here again, the sleek carving handled like a porcelain figure, borders on kitsch. So does John Bell's oversized marble figure of the "eagle-shooter." An archer, 245 centimeters high, stands with his legs wide apart and his chest slightly thrown back, he makes the gestures of a man who is about to shoot a bow but has no bow in his hand, which introduces an intended touch of comical parody. Avery hoped it might go for £10,800 to £16,200. The mind-boggling price was £54,000.

It might at least be argued that the buyers can have no doubt about what they were getting for their money. That might not be quite the case with what Christie's described as "a rare late 16th or early 17th cenntury Florentine bronze group of Hercules and Lichas cast from a model by Giambologna." All the dealers in the field I spoke to were convinced that the casting is not earlier than the 18th century in the best of cases, a view I would share. If proved right, this would make the £263,520 paid by an American collector, a world record for a late casting in the Renaissance taste.

Torvill and Dean at the Winter Olympics

Newman and Cedeno in Cincinnati.

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Finland	F.M.	1,630	880	490
France	F.F.	1,400	760	420
Germany*	D.M.	560	300	170
Great Britain	£	120	65	36
Greece	Dr.	20,000	11,000	6,000
Netherlands	Fl.	634	340	190
Ireland	£.I.	140	77	42
Italy	Lire	350,000	190,000	106,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	10,700	5,800	3,200
Norway*	N.Kr.	1,650	900	500
Portugal	Esc.	19,000	10,400	5,700
Spain*	Pes.	26,500	14,600	8,000
Sweden*	S.Kr.	1,700	920	520
Switzerland	S.Fr.	490	270	148
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	$	400	200	120
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	$	550	300	165

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NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
vlLTV	65824	2¾	2½	2⅝	+½
USX Cp	33840	17¾	16⅝	17¼	—1⅛
BnkAm	30341	13½	12⅞	13⅛	—⅜
DiamS	29354	11⅛	10½	11	
IBM	24306	133½	129⅞	131¾	—¼
Safewy	24299	57	55½	56⅜	+2½
AT&T	21230	24⅛	23¼	23⅝	
BorgWa	13389	38½	37⅞	38	+¾
OakInd	12758	1½	1⅜	1½	+⅛
BethStl	12725	11¾	11	11¼	—⅞
DowCh	12509	57	54⅝	55	+⅝
AmExp	12210	60⅝	58½	59½	+⅞
BristM	11789	85⅝	80⅛	84⅝	+3⅜
Digital s	11080	83⅞	81¾	82⅞	—1¼
Exxon	11026	60¼	58⅝	60	+1⅛

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	91.21	+0.01
Utilities	92.08	+0.08
Industrials	90.34	—0.06

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	149,480,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	156,954,110
Amex 4 p.m. volume	8,720,000
Amex prev. cons. close	9,290,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	110,926,900
NYSE volume up	n.a.
NYSE volume down	n.a.
Amex volume up	n.a.
Amex volume down	n.a.

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	688	902
Declined	862	649
Unchanged	405	420
Total Issues	1955	1971
New Highs	34	32
New Lows	67	45

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	137.11	135.22	136.34	+0.14
Industrials	155.36	154.22	155.36	+0.20
Transp.	109.58	108.68	109.58	—0.44
Utilities	73.92	73.54	73.92	+0.01
Finance	148.83	147.81	148.81	+0.27

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
July 17	274,635	401,358	2,489
July 16	308,470	519,662	24,258
July 15	426,891	623,434	25,123
July 14	278,475	524,495	3,038
July 11	256,984	424,579	44,470

*Included in the sales figures

Friday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1781.36	1807.37	1754.64	1777.98	— 3.80
Trans	724.88	734.13	713.28	727.25	+ 2.12
Util	200.15	202.48	196.81	200.48	— 0.50
Comp	687.97	697.44	677.30	688.00	— 0.59

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	256	244
Declined	307	295
Unchanged	245	237
Total Issues	808	776
New Highs	11	6
New Lows	27	13

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	263.63	258.59	261.47	+0.37
Transp.	184.61	181.80	183.73	—0.58
Utilities	112.29	110.81	111.63	+0.16
Finance	28.39	27.94	28.18	+0.03
Composite	238.22	233.94	236.36	+0.29

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	381.07	—0.52	391.55	307.76
Industrials	376.14	—0.94	389.94	313.76
Finance	528.61	+0.04	537.12	398.12
Insurance	433.63	—0.96	442.82	367.80
Utilities	348.12	+0.92	346.78	300.24
Banks	440.30	+0.06	447.36	302.83
Transp.	332.14	—0.14	347.98	275.17

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	953	1,147
Declined	1,080	937
Unchanged	2,310	2,256
Total Issues	4,343	4,340

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wickes	5812	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WangB	3590	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GrtLkC	2334	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Armel	2141	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IntThr	1977	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webcor	1962	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BAT	1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LorTel n	1634	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
EchoB a	1560	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consta a	1537	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NYTimes	1455	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AExFF wt	1431	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hoeslh n	1419	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Media pf	1360	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DataPd	1147	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
268.16	266.19	267.67	—[illegible]

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Falls in Erratic Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices were lower on the New York Stock Exchange Friday in moderately active trading after an erratic session influenced by program trading and short covering.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 7.60 points to 1781.78 on Thursday, fell 3.80 points to 1,777.98. An hour before the close it was up almost 1 point, and early in the day it had been down 16 points.

Declines led advances by 4-3 among the NYSE issues traded.

Volume totaled about 150.48 million shares, up from 132.39 million on Thursday.

Traders said the market was pressured by a prediction by a Merrill Lynch economist that inflation-adjusted gross national product would show no growth during the second half of 1986.

Investors also were waiting for next week's economic reports and Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul A. Volcker's testimony on monetary policy, scheduled for Wednesday. The Commerce Department's preliminary estimate of second-quarter gross national product growth is due Tuesday.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the market made attempts to rally from its sharp declines earlier in the month. But each time, the upswings failed to attract much support.

That served to reinforce the belief among many analysts that stocks were not yet ready to shrug off their early-July losses.

Brokers also said LTV Corp.'s decision Thursday to file for protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. bankruptcy laws underscored the problems facing the industrial and energy sectors of the economy.

"There was still a lot of pressure on the dow through the steel stocks," Harry Laubscher of Tucker Anthony, R.L. Day.

"There might be further testing of the 1,755-1,760 area next week," he said. "We still do not have a clear cut sign that a good bottom has been made." But he added, "You can't get blood out of a stone and people who have made money buying puts and selling short might want to take some profits here."

LTV was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up ½ to 2⅝ after falling 2¼ on Thursday.

USX Corp. (formerly U.S. Steel) fell 1⅛ to 17¼ and Bethlehem Steel dropped ⅞ to 11¼, while Armco Inc. fell ⅝ to 7 and Inland Steel 1¼ to 15⅝.

IBM fell ¼ at 131¾ after touching 130 during the session and then improving to show a gain latein the day. IBM has fell more than 11 points this week on news of lower second-quarter earnings.

Drug issues were mostly higher. Bristol Myers jumped 3⅜ to 84⅝. The company's anti-anxiety drug buspar received a letter of approval from the Food and Drug Administration, bringing it closer to market.

Oil issues provided some of the lift late in the session. Amoco set the pace, rising 3 to 58⅝. Exxon rose 1 to 59⅞ and Atlantic Richfield gained 1⅛ to 49⅞. Traders said the strength apparently was tied to upward movement in futures.

(UPI, AP, Reuters)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
		A								
26½	13½	AAR s	.44	1.9	18	45	23¾	22⅞	23	+⅛
30	21¾	ADT	.92	4.2		61	22½	22¼	22½	
33	11½	AFG s			24	1377	30	28⅞	29⅞	—¼
25⅝	13⅝	AGS			13	9	17⅝	17½	17½	—½
60⅝	37½	AMR			12	3810	49	47⅞	48⅝	—¼
12½	8	APL			6	12	11⅛	11¼	11⅜	+⅛
16¾	11⅛	ARX	.71t	6.0	11	17	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	
51	28⅝	ASA	2.00a	6.4		661	31⅞	30⅞	31¼	+¾
18⅝	10½	AVX				1094	11¼	10¾	11¼	
32	22⅝	AZP	2.72	8.7	8	1055	31⅝	31	31⅛	+⅛
55	26⅝	AbtLb s	.84	1.7	23	2879	51	48⅞	50½	+1
32	19⅝	AccoWd	.56	2.1	18	103	27	26½	26½	—⅛
17	10	AcmeC	.40	3.8		75	11⅛	10½	10⅝	—½
9¼	7	AcmeE	.32b	4.0	20	6	8	8	8	+⅛
20⅝	17	AdaEx	1.90e	9.4		94	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	
33⅝	16	AdmMl	.40	1.3	14	72	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	
20⅝	11¼	AdvSys	.83t	4.9	15	103	17⅛	16⅝	17	
32⅝	14¼	AMD				4860	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	—⅜
12¼	6⅜	Adobe n				66	7⅛	6⅞	7	
18⅝	14⅝	Adob pf	1.84	12.3		61x	15	14⅝	15	+⅜
20¼	15¼	Adob pf	2.40	13.7		9x	17⅝	17½	17½	—⅜
18⅝	7⅜	Advest	.12e	.8	13	260	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
66¼	42¼	AetnLf	2.64	4.4	11	3222	59⅞	58⅛	59⅝	+1¼
57½	51½	AetL pf	4.28e	8.1		100	52¾	52¼	52¾	
28⅝	9⅝	Ahmns s	.46	1.8	8	2797	27	25⅝	26	—1
5⅜	2½	Aileen			90	78	4¾	4½	4½	—¼

(Continued on next left-hand page)

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune.

BUSINESS / FINANCE

U.S. Stocks Report, Page 10

ECONOMIC SCENE

...S. Outlook Looks Grim ...Signs of Torpor Spread

By LEONARD SILK

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Suddenly, amid falling prices on Wall Street, the U.S. economy is looking a lot grimmer. It is as if those lightning flashes over the stock market have transfigured the entire economic landscape, at home ...broad. The bears, hard to find a couple of weeks ago, are ...ng more numerous.

...ymond Mullaney and Ronald Garner of Capital Compa... Boston-based financial services group, forecast that ...nesses in the American economy will trigger a severe ...mic contraction during the next 24 months." The main ...s for their dour prediction, they say, are the nation's ...ty to compete interna...ly, the explosion of pub...d private debt, the slug...growth of labor ...tivity, the stagnation of ...ages and the buildup, ... the surface, of infla...y pressures.

> "Profits," the Levys say, "will at best drift downward in the second half."

...economic indicators ...oking worse. Industrial ...ction fell 0.5 percent last month, the fourth decline in five ...s. Retail sales are sluggish, housing starts have slipped and ...ry's utilization of capacity has dropped.

... first-quarter gain in real gross national product, the total of the nation's goods and services including income from ... investments, has been revised downward to 2.9 percent. ...st-half gain may be little more than 2 percent. S. Jay Levy ...avid A. Levy, a father-and-son forecasting team, say that ...st-half sluggishness has "virtually guaranteed" a decline in ... spending by business in the second half, just about ...ting the chances for satisfactory second-half growth. Gen... Motors Corp. has announced cuts in its capital spending

...ofits," the Levys say, "will at best drift downward in the ... half, and a steep fall in earnings is a serious danger." ...stic nonfinancial companies, they add, will do worse than ...elling financial services or operating overseas.

...some major banks are in trouble. BankAmerica Corp. just ...d a $640-million loss in the second quarter as a result of ... aside $600 million against future loan losses. Foreign ...s are breeding anxiety at banks. Banks holding big oil and ...oans also know anxiety.

...HE REAGAN administration's hopes that the economy would grow 4 percent this year have vanished. President Ronald Reagan's budget director, James C. Miller 3d, told ...ss this week that because the economy was weaker than ...d, the budget deficit was widening again. The deficit for ...rent fiscal year is now projected to reach a record $220 ... after last year's record of $212.3 billion.

...Miller said the deficit for fiscal 1987 would be $10 billion ... billion wider than the $142.6-billion deficit projected in ...ss's budget plan, because of the slower economy and a ...-than-expected increase in military spending. With a key ...on of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act, or budget-bal... law, now ruled unconstitutional and with Congress and ...ite House still at loggerheads over how to cut the deficit, ...spects for hitting Gramm-Rudman targets look poor, if ...possible.

...e economists see this as a good thing, having feared that ...nded degree of fiscal pressure would wreck the weakening ...y. But lessened pressure downward is not the same as ...s. And with the huge buildup of national debt and the ...ortfall of U.S. savings behind investment, the option of ...g the economy by making budget deficits even wider ...too dangerous to be deliberately tried. But the deficit could ...widening anyway if the economy turns from slow growth to ...e recession.

...ontinued shortfall of national savings, aggravated by the ... deficit, would make the nation more dependent on foreign

See SCENE, Page 15

Currency Rates

...Rates *July 18*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
...am	2.4245	3.629	112.745 *	34.925 *	0.1641 *	—	5.467 *	138.81 *	154.32 y
...(a)	44.36	66.37	20.6325	6.389	3.0025 *	18.385	—	25.405	28.3425 *
...t	2.1505	3.218	—	30.95 *	1.456 x	88.695 *	4.847 *	123.20 *	1.349 *
...(b)	1.583	—	3.2853	10.3748	2,399.00	3.6180	66.89	2.5913	235.05
...	1,476.90	2,210.00	686.92	212.70	—	609.58	33.308	845.90	9.482
...(c)	—	0.6623 *	2.132	6.896	1,465.80	2.4045	44.005	1.726	156.15
...	6.9475	10.401	3.231	—	4.704 x	2.8662	15.665 *	3.978	4.4155 *
...	157.25	237.13	73.00	22.63	10.65 *	64.78	354.17 *	89.93	—
...	1.7423	2.6022	81.115 *	25.11 *	0.118 *	71.92 *	3.9273 *	—	1.1077 *
...	0.9875	0.6408	2.1271	6.8715	1,460.50	2.3979	43.8817	1.7258	155.282
...	1.19006	0.79512	2.55922	8.26794	N.Q.	2.8853	52.7911	2.0773	187.077

...n London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. ...mercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one ... Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. ...er one pound: $U.S.1.51

...Dollar Values

... per U.S.$		Currency per U.S.$		Currency per U.S.$		Currency per U.S.$	
...stral.	0.86	Fin. markka	5.057	Mex. peso	621.00	Soviet ruble	0.695
...	1.5741	Greek drac.	138.10	Norw. krone	7.633	Span. peseta	136.65
...	15.10	Hong Kong $	7.813	Phil. peso	20.10	Swed. krona	7.172
...	44.66	Indian rupee	12.05	Port. escudo	147.90	Taiwan $	38.07
...	13.77	Indo. rupiah	1,131.00	Saudi riyal	3.7528	Thai baht	26.125
...	1.3773	Irish £	0.7205	Sing. $	2.1845	Turkish lira	672.10
...	3.7036	Israeli shek.	1.4823	S. Afr. rand	2.574	UAE dirham	3.6727
...	8.1875	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2897	S. Kor. won	881.80	Venez. boliv.	19.40
...	1.33	Malay. ring.	2.6595				

...: 1.077 Irish £

...Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Na... Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); ... (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

...Currency Deposits *July 18*

Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
6 1/2-6 5/8	4 1/2-4 5/8	4 3/4-4 7/8	10-10 1/16	7 1/16-7 3/16	7 1/16-7 3/16	6 1/8
6 1/2-6 5/8	4 1/2-4 5/8	4 3/4-4 7/8	10-10 1/16	7 1/16-7 3/16	7 1/16-7 3/16	6 1/8
6 1/2-6 5/8	4 1/2-4 5/8	4 3/4-4 7/8	9 15/16-10	7 1/16-7 3/16	7 1/16-7 3/16	6 1/8
6 1/2-6 5/8	4 1/2-4 5/8	4 3/4-4 7/8	9 7/8-10	7 1/4-7 3/8	7 1/16-7 3/16	6 1/8
6 5/8-6 3/4	4 5/8-4 3/4	4 15/16-5 1/16	9 3/4-9 7/8	7 1/4-7 1/2	7 1/8-7 1/4	6 3/16

...: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters ...Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

...Money Rates *July 18*

...tes	Close	Prev.
...Rate	6	6
...Funds	6 15/16	6 1/2
...te	8	8
...er Rate	7 1/2	7 1/2
...er 30-179 days	6.20	6.25
...Treasury Bills	5.70	5.74
...Treasury Bills	5.74	5.80
...9 days	6.04	6.04
...9 days	6.00	6.00
...many		
...l Rate	5.50	5.50
...t Rate	4.55	4.60
...h Interbank	4.60	4.65
...Interbank	4.65	4.65
...Interbank	4.70	4.70
...n Rate	7	7
...y-	7	7 1/8
...h Interbank	7 1/8	7 1/8
...Interbank	7 1/8	7 1/8
...Interbank	7 1/8	7 1/8
...k Rate	10	10
...ey	10 1/2	10 5/8
...easury Bill	9 21/32	9 5/8
...Interbank	9 23/32	9 21/32
...Rate	3 1/2	3 1/2
...y	4 5/8	
...erbank	n.a.	4 11/16

...: Reuters, Commerzbank, Crédit ..., Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits *July 18*

1 month	6 1/2 - 6 5/8
2 months	6 1/2 - 6 5/8
3 months	6 1/2 - 6 5/8
6 months	6 1/2 - 6 5/8
1 year	6 9/16 - 6 11/16

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds *July 18*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets 30 day average yield: 6.71

Telerate Interest Rate Index: 6.217

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

July 18

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	347.75	347.25	— 0.45
Luxembourg	347.25	—	— 0.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	347.82	348.29	— 0.44
Zurich	347.45	347.70	+ 0.10
London	347.10	347.90	+ 0.90
New York	—	355.70	+ 7.70

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

Net Falls At Firm in Oil Sector

Schlumberger Posts 74% Drop

United Press International

NEW YORK — Schlumberger Ltd., the oil-field services company, reported Friday that its second-quarter earnings plummeted 74 percent, primarily because of reduced oil exploration and development activity in the United States, Africa and the North Sea.

The company also announced it had tentatively agreed to acquire 50 percent of Geco, a Norwegian geophysical company, for $93.5 million.

Schlumberger's second-quarter earnings totaled $55 million, or 19 cents a share, down from $212 million, or 71 cents a share, a year earlier. Results for the 1985 quarter included a nonrecurring charge of $24 million, or 8 cents a share.

Sales fell 14 percent to $1.41 billion from $1.64 billion a year earlier.

For the first half of 1986, Schlumberger's earnings fell to $203 million, or 70 cents a share, a 61-percent decline from $516 million, or $1.72 a share, in the first six months of 1985. Revenues declined 10 percent to $3 billion from $3.33 billion.

Schlumberger's chairman, Michel Vaillaud, blamed the drop in earnings on the "continuing major decline" of oil-field exploration and development in the United States, Africa and the North Sea.

Revenues from Schlumberger's oil-field services slipped 30 percent in the second quarter. North American wire-line and testing revenues fell 57 percent as the average rig count plunged 59 percent to 842, "the steepest drop ever recorded for a quarter," the company said.

Under the terms of the agreement in principle with Geco, Schlumberger will acquire 50 percent of the capital of the Norwegian company through the purchase of newly issued and existing shares.

The accord must be approved by the Norwegian government and other regulatory authorities.

Geco, which operates 13 seismic vessels and six data-processing centers, is primarily involved in offshore activity in the United States and the North Sea.

The Associated Press

Members of the Consumption Science Federation selling imported beef in Tokyo.

In Japan, the Consumer as Patriot

Anxious Over Quality, Activists Resist a Wider Choice

By Susan Chira

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Naokazu Takeuchi is a dedicated consumer activist. For 17 years, he has argued for stricter antitrust laws to eliminate what he believes are cartels that keep prices high.

As president of the Consumers Union of Japan, he has battled the government and big business, arguing for stricter regulations on food additives and environmental hazards.

But by American standards, Mr. Takeuchi might seem at times to be on the other side. For like most of his colleagues in Japan's consumer movement, Mr. Takeuchi opposes the removal of agricultural quotas, even though they force Japanese consumers to pay more for food.

He also harshly criticizes Japan's agreement to ease some of its import regulations and product standards, even though the decision would result in more of a choice for consumers.

The stance taken by Mr. Takeuchi and his fellow consumer activists reflects one of the most perplexing mysteries surrounding the Japanese market: the consumer's behavior. And understanding that behavior could be crucial for foreign companies hoping to sell their products in Japan.

Unlike Americans, Japanese consumer advocates are conditioned by a society that stresses the needs of the group before the individual. Often, they consider national priorities as much as they do personal ones.

"Here we are always thinking of the people around us," said Sumiko Takahara, a prominent economist. "We lack the clear-cut face-to-face confrontation between 'I' and 'you,' and that kind of tradition might be reflected in our consumer movements."

Consumer activists justify their opposition to agricultural liberalization, for example, by appealing to broader concerns.

"Japan should be able to provide its own food," said Mr. Takeuchi, echoing a belief that polls show is shared by the vast majority of Japanese. "We don't consider food a commodity but a necessity, and if we have to pay a higher price, we have to."

Sanae Hara of the Consumption Science Federation said, "If we look at our dinner tables, most of the food is imported already.

"People feel that the main staples can be supplied domestically: we don't have to eat more meat, we can eat fish," she said. "And if we look at developing countries that have lost their traditional agricultural crops and grown coffee or bananas, they haven't become rich through that strategy."

In their attitude toward imported food, consumers exhibit a concern that encompasses other imports as well: They do not trust outsiders to screen products for safety as carefully as Japanese authorities do.

"We import many kinds of fruits, but we worry about their safety because we never know what kinds of pesticides or other additives are used," said Shinji Hashimoto, an official of the Association of Consumer Cooperatives.

Consumer groups were among the fiercest opponents of U.S. requests for Japan to ease its regulatory system, which has been criticized as needlessly exacting.

"Where we have stricter standards, the government is starting to give in to American pressure and adjust those standards to the 'international standards,' which means lowering them," Mr. Takeuchi said. "We think the government should ask other countries to raise their standards."

Rather than fight for lower food prices or a greater variety of imports, consumer groups have focused on other issues.

In the heyday of the consumer movement in the late 1960s and 1970s, Mr. Takeuchi said, Japanese

See CONSUMERS, Page 13

LTV Filing Douses Timid Hopes of Steel Industry

By Jonathan P. Hicks

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — LTV Corp. became the second-largest steel producer in the United States almost by default, doubling its ante as it lost its bets.

A name better known for aerospace and as an aggressive conglomerate, LTV was made up of the beleaguered in the steel industry, the last vestige of such ancient and luckless names as Jones & Laughlin, Youngstown and Republic.

With LTV's filing for court protection Thursday, the mood among other steel producers can only grow more gloomy.

In the short run, LTV's troubles are likely to exacerbate the problems for the industry as a whole, industry experts and analysts say.

They contend that the corporation's steel unit, LTV Steel Co., might cut prices below current industry levels in a desperate push to retain its market share and hold onto skittish customers.

Such a move surely would depress domestic prices further, a significant blow to companies already burdened by excess capacity and falling demand.

"This bankruptcy will only aggravate things more and make prices more wobbly and, thus, make profits more elusive," said Hans Mueller, a steel industry consultant.

The Reverend William T. Hogan, a professor of economics at Fordham University and the author of a five-volume history of the steel industry, said: "It's another sign that the industry still has too much capacity and that LTV, and others, will probably slim down more."

In the longer run, LTV's announcement also serves as a fresh reminder of the distress of the U.S. steel industry. Once the backbone of American industrial might, steel companies are drastically restructuring for survival by continuing to shut down plants, lay off workers, enter joint ventures or diversify away from steel.

Moreover, LTV's move further douses the widely voiced optimism of executives that efforts to firm prices and cut costs were on the verge of enabling the industry to turn the corner back to profitability in the second half of the year.

Instead, recent weeks have brought a weakness in order rates, an early barometer of the industry's health for the next two to three months. Steel executives also have seen a decline in capital spending, sluggishness in the economy and predictions by industry analysts that steel shipments will continue to slide.

All the while, the level of imports has not abated significantly.

Analysts say that continued weak price levels will have particularly severe consequences on the nation's largest steelmaker, USS, the recently reorganized steel subsidiary of USX Corp., and on Bethlehem Steel Corp., the nation's third-largest steel company.

Peter F. Marcus, an analyst with Paine Webber Inc., said he had placed Bethlehem's stock on a sell recommendation Thursday, and added: "We think Bethlehem has a 50-50 chance of filing for bankruptcy after 1986."

A Bethlehem spokesman, reacting to the LTV filing, said Thursday that Bethlehem had "no plans to take a similar course of action."

For LTV, the filing is the latest in a long series of moves to stay afloat while facing increasingly higher import levels, weakening prices and falling demand.

In 1984, already under pressure from lower-priced steel from foreign producers, LTV acquired the Cleveland-based Republic Steel Corp. It reasoned that it could fashion a more efficient steel unit to compete with imports by combining the best operations from Republic with those from its own Pittsburgh-based Jones & Laughlin steel unit.

In forming the nation's second-largest steel company, LTV slashed production costs. But rising steel imports and dropping prices kept it drenched in red ink.

MBB and Toshiba Sign Robot Pact

By Warren Getler

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH, West Germany's leading aerospace concern, and Toshiba Corp. of Japan concluded Friday a licensing agreement for the sale of Toshiba industrial robots by MBB in Europe.

Sources declined to disclose financial details, but said the robot accord could be the first step in a wide range of cooperative agreements between the two companies over factory automation, including lasers and guided vehicles.

For MBB, the move signals further attempts to diversify into nonmilitary areas.

Toshiba, one of the world's largest electronics companies, will gain by obtaining a powerful sales partner in Europe for its robots. It will also be the second strategic link-up between Toshiba and a major West German company in the past 12 months following a semiconductor licensing agreement with Siemens AG in July 1985.

The European market for robots has been dominated by a handful of European and American companies, with Japanese manufacturers virtually unrepresented. The leaders include KUKA GmbH, Bosch GmbH and Reis GmbH of West Germany, ASEA Robotics of Sweden, Comau of Italy, a Fiat subsidiary, and Unimation Europe Ltd., a U.S.-based Westinghouse Electric subsidiary.

MBB, according to company sources, will employ Toshiba robots for its own operations and sell them to outside customers as part of an intergrated factory-automation cell. The aerospace group intends to apply specialized electronic components to the standard Toshiba robots to meet specific customer needs.

"Factory automation is clearly one of the big-ticket items for the future," said Elmar Windthorst, director of SRI International, a technology consulting group, in Frankfurt.

The link-up comes at a time when Siemens, Europe's leader in factory automation, is hoping to strengthen its own ties to its Munich-based neighbor, MBB. Siemens holds a 4.66-percent stake in MBB and recently has signaled its intention to increase that interest to 10 percent.

MBB officials have acknowledged over the past year that the company is anxious to reform its public image of being West Germany's premier arms manufacturer.

The diversified company last week became the first West German company to receive a contract from the United States' SDI space-defense program.

Last year MBB held abortive talks with United Technology Corp. over a possible joint venture in automotive electronics.

United Technologies and MBB are understood to be exploring other areas of cooperation, particularly in laser technology.

GTE, Siemens Plan to Form Telecommunications Venture

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — GTE Corp. and West Germany's Siemens AG said they will establish a joint venture, owned 80 percent by Siemens, to offer telecommunications equipment worldwide.

Financial details are expected to be disclosed after the accord is completed.

GTE, of Stamford, Connecticut, and Siemens, of Munich, also said Thursday that they broke off discussions on merging their U.S. public switching businesses because of technical problems in merging their digital switching systems.

The two companies will continue to compete for switching systems business in the United States.

The venture is expected to be headquartered in the United States.

The accord was reached after several months of negotiations. A definitive agreement is to be signed Aug. 1.

GTE's contribution to the venture will include worldwide transmission operations, facilities, technology, inventory, customer base and employees, Carol A. Huff, a GTE spokeswoman, said.

The new company will include GTE's transmission systems business, headquartered in Tempe, Arizona; GTE's Taiwan Communication Systems Ltd., headquartered in Taipei; GTE Telecomunicazioni, SpA of Italy, and GTE ATEA NV of Belgium.

Slide of Dollar Is Slow to Ease Deficit, Fed Says

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve Board said Friday that the impact of a weaker dollar on the large U.S. merchandise trade deficit had been slower than expected.

In its semiannual report to Congress on monetary policy, the Fed said the exchange value of the dollar had fallen by a third from its 1985 peak, but that the depreciation had not produced a substantial rise in U.S. exports or cut the volume of imports.

It noted that changes in trading patterns resulting from movements in exchange rates usually occur over a number of years.

"However, progress has been somewhat slower than might have been expected, partly because of slow growth in other major industrialized countries," the Fed said in its report.

It said that appreciation of the dollar against the currencies of many developing nations also had been a factor.

The Fed said that progress that is made in reducing the size of the huge trade deficit is a critical element in anticipating improvement in the nation's economic performance.

The Fed also reported that it would retain the monetary growth range of 3 to 8 percent for M-1, the basic measure of the U.S. money supply which includes currency in circulation, traveler's checks and checking deposits at financial institutions. But it said that growth beyond that range would be acceptable.

It said it would evaluate M-1 growth in the light of behavior by other monetary aggregates.

The Fed also said the Federal Open Market Committee, its policymaking group, would carefully review the appropriate range and weight to be placed on M-1 in 1987. Accordingly, the FOMC set the tentative range of 3 to 8 percent for 1987.

The Fed said the rapid decline of M-1 was due partly to the interaction of lower interest rates with the changed composition of M-1 since deposit deregulation.

The Fed said it was maintaining 1986 growth targets for the broader M-2 and M-3 money supply aggregates at 6 to 9 percent, but tentatively lowered the ranges for both to 5½ to 8½ percent.

It kept the growth range of domestic nonfinancial debt at 8 to 11 percent and said the range would tentatively remain the same in 1987.

Pledge to IDA Is Made by U.S.

Reuters

PARIS — The United States has pledged $2.8 billion over three years to the International Development Association, a World Bank agency that makes interest-free loans to the world's poorest countries, according to World Bank officials.

The U.S. pledge, made at a two-day meeting of IDA's 34 donor countries, means that loans to less developed countries are likely to amount to at least $11.5 billion over its next 1987-90 operational period, the officials said Thursday.

But this sum was below the World Bank's $12-billion target and donor nations are exploring how to achieve the original goal, Moeen Qureshi, chairman of the IDA talks, said.

South Korean Trade Surplus Hits a Record $506 Million

Reuters

SEOUL — South Korea's current account surplus for June widened to a record $506.4 million from $256.2 million in May, and swung from a $29.9-million deficit in June 1985, according to preliminary Bank of Korea figures released Friday.

As a result of the surplus, South Korea will raise its 1986 economic targets, government officials said.

The Bank of Korea said the current account surplus in the first half of the year totaled $603 million, compared with a $1.03-billion deficit in the like period last year.

Current account measures a country's trade in goods and services as well as interest, dividends and certain transfers.

Officials of the Economic Planning Board said the government was rewriting this year's economic management plan because the six-month surplus exceeded its target of $500 million.

"Falling oil prices and the strong yen helped our economy greatly and the government revision will affect the gross national product, current account and other objectives," a planning board official said.

Gross national product measures the total value of goods and services, including income from foreign investments.

South Korea, the world's fourth most indebted country with debts totaling over $46 billion, had previously reported major current account deficits for the past 11 years.

"This year's expected surplus will lay a foundation for us to slash our foreign debt and reduce dependence on foreign funds," the official said.

The government has already raised its 1986 GNP growth projection from 7 percent to more than 8 percent.

Trade Minister Kum Jin-ho said in a report to President Chun Doo Hwan earlier in July that he was confident South Korea would post its first ever trade surplus, totaling more than $1.6 billion, in 1986.

Despite the rapid improvement in the South Korean economy, the country is still running an overall balance of payments deficit. The shortfall totaled $126.8 million in June compared with a $424.5-million deficit in June 1985. Seoul reported a $199.4-million surplus in May. The balance of payments is a detailed account of a country's total foreign trade.

China Records Big Trade Gap

Reuters

BEIJING — China announced Friday another enormous trade deficit, despite tight import controls.

Zhang Zhongji, a spokesman for the State Statistical Bureau, said that customs figures showed a deficit of $6.37 billion in the first half of 1986, almost as high as the record set in the same period last year. He blamed the deficit on falling export prices, especially for food products and oil.

Separately, the official China Daily newspaper reported Friday that a factory in northeast China had become the first enterprise in 37 years of Communist rule to go bankrupt. It said the Shenyang Explosion-Proof Instrument Factory was declared bankrupt as a result of "bad management, heavy losses and unpaid debts."

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Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 34

AlaMoana	AmCan 3pf	BellGE s	BaySta Gas
BorgWarner	Brockway	CenHud Gas	CinG 475pf
ConEdisn	Dayco Corp	FinStBar	HammPap
IE Indust	ImpCoAm	Interst Pw	IpalcoEnt
KC Sthn pf	Kentcky Ut	Louisv GE	NatFuelGas
NevadaPwr	NewmontGold	OhPw 14pfA	OhPw 14pfF
PhEl 448pf	PhEl 775pf	PortGenCp	SoulndGE
SouNEngTl	SoRy 260pf	Swest PSvc	Squibb Corp
UnBrnd pfA	UtilCo 4125		

NEW LOWS 67

Algin 1125p	AlliedSignl n	AmerHess	Armcoinc
ArrowElec	Asarco Inc	Augat	BaldorElec
Bell Indust	Berkey Inc	Beth Steel	BethSt 5pf
BethSt 250p	Black Deck	BoiseC pfC	BritTelFn
BurlNth	CdnPac s	Church	ClevCliff
CleveClf pf	CoastalCp	CoastlCp pfB	Coleco
Copwld	Cumm Eng	DeereCo	EGG Inc
Ensrch adj p	FairCom	FluorCp	FrMcRscP n
GenRad	Gouldinc	Halliburtn	HughesTl
Inland Stl	Inco Corp	KanebSvc	LearPet cv p
MorMid adjpf	MooreMc	NWA Inc	NII
NII pf	NtMineSv	NobleAfl	OhEd adj A
RepBankCp	Rowan	SFeSouPac	Sonat
SouUnCo	TelecomCp	TexAmBnch	TexComBn
Tiger Int	TolEd adjpfA	TollBros n	TritonEngy
USX Corp	USX adj pf	USX 225pf	Valley Ind
Walnoco	Wstn Union	WinnersCo	

Brent Crude Oil Prices Tumble After $2 Gain

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — Prices of Britain's Brent oil, the key North Sea crude, wiped out Friday gains from earlier this week of more than $2 a barrel, oil brokers said.

The highest price sought for Brent for September delivery was $9.70 a barrel, after prices for sales reported Friday morning dipped from $9.85 to $9.68. On Thursday sales were reported between $11.50, $10.40 and possibly $10 a barrel.

On Tuesday, Brent prices had reached their lowest level since the grade came on stream in 1979, with cargoes for August loading dipping below $9 a barrel.

Many traders and brokers attributed the renewed slide, which began Thursday, to a weak oil-products markets and lack of fundamental factors to buoy prices. Buyers were relatively elusive, forcing sellers to lower their prices.

Brent prices have been falling almost steadily since a meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Brioni, Yugoslavia, ended on June 30 without a firm accord on output quotas.

Continental Sues to Halt United-Frontier Merger

United Press International

DENVER — Continental Airlines has gone to court to stop United Airlines's $146-million acquisition of Frontier Airlines, claiming the merger would harm consumers and violate U.S. antitrust laws.

Texas Air Corp., which owns Continental, made an unsuccessful bid last week for financially troubled People Express Inc., including the Frontier unit. The United-Frontier agreement, announced July 10, was for less than half what People paid for the unit late last year.

Frontier refused comment Thursday. Officials of United Airlines in Chicago could not be reached for comment.

Continental asked a U.S. District Court for a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction against the sale. It sought to prevent United from listing Frontier flights as United flights in its travel agency computer reservation system; from coordinating schedules and fares with Frontier, and from carrying out other joint marketing actions until the proposed merger is reviewed by the Transportation Department.

The United-Frontier merger would give United control of 60 percent of flights and gates at Stapleton International Airport in Denver. Continental said that fact — combined with United's "virtual monopoly of the travel agency distribution system in Colorado" — would "block competition and could lead to reduced service and higher fares to the consumer."

Continental also said the merger could give United a monopoly of flights in 20 city-pair markets involving Denver. The carrier said it would not be able to compete effectively because of United's "abuse of its travel agency dominance and the lack of additional gates at Stapleton."

Mondays in the Trib.

Get the latest word from William Safire on Language.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

July 18

Grains

Food

Metals

Livestock

Industrials

Financial

Stock Indexes

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	977.40 f	962.[illegible]
Reuters	N.A.	N.A.
D.J. Futures	115.07	114.[illegible]
Com. Research Bureau	202.52	201.[illegible]

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Currency Options

July 18

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).
Source: AP.

London Commodities

July 18

SUGAR Sterling per metric ton	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Aug	127.00	121.40	126.00	128.40	120.80	122.00
Oct	131.40	128.00	137.40	137.80	131.00	131.20
Mar	155.00	149.20	154.40	155.00	147.00	147.40
May	N.T.	N.T.	158.00	159.80	151.00	151.40
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	162.00	164.00	155.60	157.00
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	166.00	169.00	159.60	161.00

Volume: 3,795 lots of 50 tons.

COCOA Sterling per metric ton	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Jly	1,360	1,350	1,370	1,393	1,337	1,342
Sep	1,425	1,373	1,408	1,409	1,366	1,367
Dec	1,463	1,415	1,449	1,450	1,407	1,408
Mar	1,494	1,444	1,478	1,480	1,439	1,440
May	1,505	1,463	1,495	1,500	1,455	1,458
Jly	1,515	1,475	1,508	1,510	1,468	1,474
Sep	1,530	1,494	1,527	1,530	1,483	1,490

Volume: 4,249 lots of 10 tons.

COFFEE Sterling per metric ton	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Jly	1,910	1,865	1,890	1,905	1,916	1,930
Sep	1,935	1,880	1,910	1,915	1,936	1,938
Nov	1,965	1,900	1,945	1,950	1,960	1,962
Jan	1,990	1,935	1,965	1,970	1,985	1,995
Mar	2,015	1,967	1,985	2,000	2,015	2,025
May	2,015	1,992	2,010	2,025	2,040	2,050
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,035	2,055	2,050	2,070

Volume: 3,987 lots of 5 tons.

GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Aug	99.75	95.00	99.00	99.25	98.00	—
Sep	102.25	98.00	102.25	102.50	—	102.00
Oct	104.75	101.50	103.50	104.00	104.00	104.50
Nov	105.00	103.75	105.00	106.50	107.50	—
Dec	108.50	106.00	104.75	108.50	109.00	110.00
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	108.00	111.00	109.00	118.50
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	108.00	115.00	109.00	118.00
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	108.00	120.00	109.00	120.00
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	110.00	125.00	109.00	120.00

Volume: 2,237 lots of 100 tons.

Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange (gasoil, crude oil).

U.S. Treasuries

July 18

	Discount Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	5.71	5.69	5.87	5.93
6-month bill	5.77	5.75	6.02	6.06
1-year bill	5.79	5.77	6.13	6.20

	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	100 25/32	100 27/32	7.18	7.20

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Merrill Lynch Treasury index: 154.51
Change for the day: + 0.20
Average yield: 7.17 %
Source: Merrill Lynch.

WALL STREET WATCH
IN THE IHT EVERY THURSDAY.
INCISIVE REPORTING ON TRENDS AFFECTING THE U.S. STOCK MARKETS

Paris Commodities

July 18

SUGAR French francs per metric ton	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
Oct	1,275	1,251	1,260	1,264	+ 20
Dec	1,280	1,280	1,275	1,295	+ 19
Mar	1,315	1,300	1,305	1,310	+ 15
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,330	1,350	+ 10
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,375	1,395	+ 2
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,430	1,450	+ 10

Est. vol.: 1,992 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 2,192 lots. Open interest: 22,185

COCOA French francs per 100 kg	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.	N.Q.	+ 20
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,426	1,440	+ 41
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,465	1,490	+ 35
Mar	1,470	1,470	1,485	—	+ 30
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,500	—	+ 25
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,520	—	+ 25
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,530	—	+ 25

Est. vol.: 1 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 0 lots. Open interest: 779

COFFEE French francs per 100 kg	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,930	2,000	+ 40
Sep	2,025	1,985	2,010	2,020	+ 5
Nov	2,065	2,015	2,047	2,055	— 14
Jan	2,070	2,050	2,068	2,080	— 25
Mar	2,090	2,045	2,090	2,095	— 16
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,090	—	— 10
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,100	—	— 5

Est. vol.: 140 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 334 lots. Open interest: 1,058

Source: Bourse du Commerce.

London Metals

July 18

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	738.50	739.50	728.00	729.00
Forward	750.50	751.00	741.00	742.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	888.00	889.00	874.00	876.00
Forward	905.50	906.50	893.50	894.50
COPPER CATHODES (Standard) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	852.00	854.00	838.00	840.00
Forward	874.00	876.00	861.00	863.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	248.50	249.50	248.50	249.00
Forward	254.00	254.50	254.50	255.00
NICKEL Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	2605.00	2615.00	2560.00	2565.00
Forward	2655.00	2660.00	2610.00	2612.00
SILVER Pence per troy ounce				
Spot	336.50	337.50	330.50	331.00
Forward	344.50	345.00	338.25	338.50
ZINC Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	500.00	510.00	505.00	510.00

Source: AP.

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Asian Commodities

July 18

KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER Malaysian cents per kilo	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Aug	218.50	220.50	216.00	218.00
Sep	216.00	218.00	213.50	215.50
Oct	217.00	219.00	214.50	216.50
Nov	218.00	220.00	215.50	217.50
Dec	219.00	221.00	216.50	218.50

Volume: 0 lots.

SINGAPORE RUBBER Singapore cents per kilo	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
RSS 1 Aug	178.00	178.50	176.50	177.00
RSS 1 Sep	179.00	179.50	176.50	177.00
RSS 2 Aug	173.50	175.50	172.50	174.50
RSS 3 Aug	171.50	173.50	170.50	172.50
RSS 4 Aug	168.50	170.50	167.50	169.50
RSS 5 Aug	163.50	165.50	162.50	164.50

KUALA LUMPUR PALM OIL Malaysian ringgits per 25 tons	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Aug	535.00	—	540.00	545.00
Sep	—	532.00	538.00	540.00
Oct	530.00	531.00	538.00	540.00
Nov	530.00	532.00	538.00	540.00
Dec	530.00	—	538.00	—
Jan	525.00	—	530.00	—
Mar	525.00	—	530.00	—

Volume: 298 lots of 25 tons.
Source: Reuters.

S&P 100 Index Options

July 18

Source: CBOE.

Australian Bank Cuts Rate

Reuters

MELBOURNE — National Australia Bank Ltd. said Friday that it would cut its base rate to 17.25 percent from 17.50 percent on Monday. It said its benchmark rate would remain at 17 percent.

Cash Prices

July 18

Commodity and Unit	Fri.
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	1.87
Printcloth 64/30 38 ½, yd	0.72
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	473.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	213.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	70-71
Lead Spot, lb	21-24
Copper elect., lb	64-66
Tin (Straits), lb	3.4594
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.41-.44
Palladium, oz	112-113
Silver N.Y., oz	5.075

Source: AP.

Dividends

July 18

STOCK SPLIT
Chief Automotive Sys — 2-for-1

STOCK
First Natl Bancorp — 100 %

INCREASED
Butler (John O), CONNA Corp, Energen Corp, First Western Fnci, Hlth Care Property, Royal Trustco cl A, Susque. Bncshrs

DECREASED
Diamond Shamrock, Parker Drilling Co

USUAL
Alberto Culver cl A, Archer-Danis-Midland, Ashland Oil Inc, Athlone Industries, Bergen Brunsw cl-A, Bruce (Robert) cl-A, Bruce (Robert) cl-B, Burnham Corp, Burlington Ind, CalFed Inc, Central & Sthwst, Central Trust Co, Cincinnati G&E Co, Club Med, Coca-Cola Co, Coors (Adolph) Co, Diam Shamrk Offshr, Emerson Corp, Equitable Bancorp, First Wisconsin, Fuller (HB) Co, Grumman Corp, Grumman Corp, Halliburton Co, Hewlett-Packard Co, Lear Petro. Prtnrs, Milton Roy Co, Niagara Share Corp, Nicolet Instrument, Occidl Petroleum, Pacific Gs & Elctrc, Parker Hannifin, PPG Industries, Rainier Bancorp, RJR-Nabisco Inc, Schlumberger Ltd, Sherwin Williams Co, Sundstrand Corp, Texas Industries Inc, Third National Corp, Time Inc, Triangle Industries, Webb (Del E) Corp

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Source: UPI.

SINESS ROUNDUP

MC Plans Stock Issue After Big Loss

ed by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROIT — American Motors the No. 4 U.S. automaker, ced plans for a financial re- ing as it reported deeper- ticipated second-quarter f $52 million.

estructuring would involve offering of 8 million shares ed stock to raise about llion. AMC said Thursday e of the cash may be need- p its vital vehicle-develop- ograms on track.

uld be the first time that ferred stock has been in nds since 1979, when the utomaker Renault bought C, the company said.

it's 46.1 percent common- nership, through which it controls AMC, would be unchanged, an AMC spokesman said.

However, since the preferred stock offering would change Renault's total holdings, stockholder approval is required.

AMC's second-quarter losses were an improvement over its deficit of $70.4 million in the 1985 quarter. Nonetheless, they were higher than industry predictions of $17 million to $20 million.

Sales fell 17 percent to $801 million from $961 million.

Sales of U.S.-made AMC cars — the subcompact Renault Alliance and Encore and compact Eagle four-wheel drive models — are down more than 44 percent this year from 1985 levels, AMC said.

However, sales of Jeep vehicles, which carry a much higher profit, were up 19.4 percent, it said.

For the first half, AMC's loss was $71 million, down from $99.4 million a year before. Six-month sales declined 10 percent to $1.7 billion from $1.9 billion.

"The reduction in our losses illustrates the significance of our cost-cutting effort in the last 12 months," said Joseph Cappy, AMC's president.

"I wouldn't be surprised if it's Renault that buys this stock because I don't think anyone else would," said Donald DeScenza, an automotive industry analyst at Nomura Securities Inc. in New York. "That's how Renault controls AMC. AMC keeps exchanging control for money." *(AP, UPI)*

PANY NOTES

Co. said that the Irish airline Aer Lingus had $71.3-million order for two Boeing 737-300 ith delivery set for November 1987. The ludes spare parts, engines and training.

tralia Ltd., a unit of British Petroleum Co., l Holdings Ltd. said they will suspend nickel n at their Agnew Mining Co. joint venture 5 because of low nickel prices and increased

Holt Harvey Ltd. of Australia said it formed nt venture investment company with Chile's group to take control of a major Chilean Compañia de Petroléos de Chile SA.

l Motors Corp. has placed 24,220 hourly n temporary layoff effective Saturday at six s. The layoffs were ordered so the plants nverted for production of 1987-model cars.

nd Corp. said it may sell Greyhound Leasmercial Corp., its capital equipment financing

s, a unit of Holiday Inns Corp., has won y approval from the Nevada Gaming Com- plans to develop a $450-million hotel- n Hooker Corp. in Sydney, Australia, billed as the largest in the world. But Harrah's officials were warned that they still face a "thorough inquiry" into allegations of links to organized crime and bribery.

Henkel KGaA, the West German chemical company, is expanding its activities in Japan with a new research institute to be built by its Henkel Hakusui Corp. unit and a new production plant for specialty chemical products, both in Tokyo.

Honda Motor Co. and Kanematsu-Gosho Ltd. of Japan plan to produce car engines in Indonesia in a joint venture with the Indonesian car maker, Pt. Prospect Motor. The engines probably would be used in Honda's Civic and Accord models.

Hughes Aircraft Co. and the Intelsat communications cooperative have unveiled an $800-million satellite system that backers say will carry as many as 600,000 telephone calls at a time at one-third the cost of trans-Atlantic cables.

Weyerhauser Co. has reached a tentative accord with the International Woodworkers of America, one of two unions that struck 22 Weyerhauser plants a month ago. The accord covers 6,500 workers. Talks are continuing with the Lumber, Production and Industrial Workers Union, which has 1,000 members on strike.

BHP Converts Elders Paper

Reuters

MELBOURNE — Broken Hill Pty., the Australian mining and minerals concern, said Friday that it has converted its Elders IXL Ltd. bonds and exercised options to acquire 79.06 million ordinary shares, or about 20 percent of Elders.

BHP said it now holds 84.06 million Elders shares. Elders, a brewing concern, had 322.66 million shares before Friday's announcement, but said it would issue 46.88 million shares at 2.54 dollars ($1.64) each to cover the conversion of the 1994 convertible bonds, and 32.18 million shares at 4.35 dollars each to cover the exercising of the 1991 options.

BHP announced in April that it had invested 1.22 billion dollars in Elders paper after Elders bought up 19.8 percent of BHP.

Union Carbide Canada To Sell Consumer Units

Reuters

TORONTO — Union Carbide Canada Ltd., 75-percent owned by Union Carbide Corp., said Friday it has agreed to sell its consumer products businesses for a total of 83 million Canadian dollars ($60.35 million).

It said the battery products division would be operated in Canada by RP Eveready Inc., a unit of Ralston Purina Co., and the home and auto parts products business by First Brands Canada Corp., a unit of First Boston Inc. The sales, part of previously announced agreements by the U.S. parent to divest such businesses, are subject to regulatory approval.

BUSINESS PROFILE / Drew Lewis, Union Pacific Railroad's New CEO

A Turnaround Test Could Mean a Fight With Labor

By Leslie Wayne
New York Times Service

OMAHA, Nebraska — It is a far cry from the corridors of power in Washington to the rail yards in this Midwestern American grain capital, but Drew Lewis, former secretary of transportation, is making a new career here as a troubleshooter at the Union Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Lewis, the railroad's new chief executive, has gained a reputation for his problem-solving skills in government and private business. He was a corporate turnaround specialist before joining the Reagan administration, where he was known for his hard line against the striking air traffic controllers. After leaving Washington in 1982, he became chief executive of the floundering Warner Amex Cable Communications, which he is credited with revitalizing.

Now he is facing what may well be his toughest challenge. He has been hired to improve Union Pacific's flat earnings and pare down its bloated costs — a task that may force him, once again, into a showdown with organized labor.

"Drew Lewis will have to make some hard choices," said Jeffrey B. Stone, an analyst with Wertheim & Co. "It doesn't take a brain surgeon to figure out what needs to be done. The railroad has too much track and too many employees."

What is easy to define, however, may be difficult to execute. Union Pacific — which linked the West to the East in 1869 — has suffered since the 1980 railroad deregulation. Like many counterparts in airlines, trucking and telecommunications, it thrived under the old rules, but must scramble under the new ones.

"Survival of this railroad comes in being the lowest-cost competitor," said Mr. Lewis, 54, who came to Union Pacific four months ago. "We're in a commodity business and it is no different from a 7-Eleven store or a shoeshine stand. There's got to be cash."

Cash has been in short supply at Union Pacific, which is caught between having its costs set by the rules of one era and its revenues squeezed by the pressures of another. Rates on individual shipments have been slashed by 5 to 50 percent because of renewed competition from other revitalized railroads — primarily Burlington Northern and Southern Pacific — and from truckers.

On the cost side, however, unions that grew powerful under regulation have continued to keep wages and benefits high and productivity gains low. About 7,000 employees, both union and nonunion, have been dropped over the last two years, the first step in reducing labor costs.

But the railroad still has far to go. In a plan to trim another 6,000 workers over the next three years, to 30,000, it has set aside an additional $350 million to $400 million to buy out contracts that guarantee lifetime employment. Whether the unions will agree to that amount will go far in determining how tough a challenge Mr. Lewis faces.

"Drew Lewis's quest for corporate survival is to achieve a reasonable rate of return," said Andras R. Petery of Morgan Stanley & Co. "He's coming in at a time when the industry is well into the effects of deregulation. When deregulation came in, Union Pacific was a strong railroad, so in the early years it didn't have to act as dramatically as other railroads. This can go on for a while, but it has to change."

Union Pacific, the third-largest American railroad, with 21,500 miles of track, stretches from Chicago to Texas and Louisiana in the mid-South and crosses the Midwest to ports in California and the Pacific Northwest. Its earnings have been as flat at its track bed: 1985 profit of $322 million on revenues of $3.8 billion was almost unchanged from 1984 and 1983.

But these book earnings mask problems of cash flow, a number that concerns Mr. Lewis far more. Last year, for instance, the road spent $657 million in capital improvements — a high outlay relative to its earnings.

That financial picture has helped to keep investors cool to the railroad's parent, Union Pacific Corp., whose stock has remained relatively lifeless in the bull market.

The railroad, the biggest and best known of UPC's assets, represents about half of UPC's $7.9-billion revenues and about two-thirds of its earnings. Other lines of business include real estate and oil and gas, which also have suffered of late. As a result, UPC announced recently that it would take a $1.7-billion pretax write-off in the 1986 second quarter to cover employee buyouts and huge write-downs of oil and gas properties.

Drew Lewis, chief executive of the Union Pacific Railroad, at the company's rail yards in Omaha.

The New York Times

This write-off will create a net loss for UPC in 1986 — a fact that caused Standard & Poor's Corp. to downgrade its rating on some of UPC's debt. But the restructuring has won praise from analysts.

Such corporate problems weigh on Mr. Lewis's mind. Next year he will return to UPC's New York headquarters and become its president under the chief executive, William S. Cook. In October 1987, Mr. Lewis is expected to replace Mr. Cook, who will retire.

In the meantime, Mr. Lewis's most pressing concern is cutting the railroad's costs — about half of which goes to wages and benefits.

So far, Mr. Lewis and Union Pacific's labor leaders have not met. Nor does Mr. Lewis plan any meetings for the present. "I felt it would be better if I got in and settled down and they saw my management style and that we met at a later time," he said.

The memory of the tough stance he took in recommending that President Ronald Reagan fire striking air traffic controllers lingers — but was not why he was hired, the company says. "We don't think Mr. Lewis has a special reputation as a union buster," said John R. Meyer, a professor at the Kennedy School at Harvard University and a member of the UPC board. "Our feeling was that he was experienced and a good manager."

Mr. Lewis himself is not sure how that strike will ultimately affect his dealings at the railroad. "I have to bend over backwards to be cautious with the unions," he said. "I have to show that I am here to preserve the company and jobs and am not here to fire people helter-skelter to increase profits."

But he said he would not shy from confrontation if necessary. "It is better if we worked together to decide to reduce employment than to have a confrontation," he said. "But if we can't be profitable because of union work rules, we will have a confrontation."

Next on his agenda is to decide on potential acquisitions. Many analysts have suggested that Union Pacific lop off some track and use the proceeds for acquisitions. But Mr. Lewis said he planned no major route changes and has earmarked only about 18 small line segments for abandonment or sale.

As for his personal goals, he quips that his stint at Union Pacific will be his "terminal job."

"I've been doing turnarounds since 1970," he said. "And after you turn them around, you sell them or hand them to the bank. There's no feeling of continuity and growth. I looked at my alternatives. Here's the opportunity to be with a large company with enough leverage to do a lot of things."

Canadian Prime Rates Fall

United Press International

TORONTO — Canada's major chartered banks cut their prime lending rates to 9.75 percent on Thursday, the lowest in almost eight years, following a cut in the country's discount rate last week to 8.34 percent from 8.57 percent.

NSUMERS: *In Japan, Activists Care More About Quality Than Choice*

I from first finance page)

groups took their cue h Nader, the aggressive mer activist. They sued companies that they d formed cartels to keep on commodities such as

ght for stiffer antitrust igned for stricter auto- ety standards and de- mpts to raise prices on tems such as liquor and

to Drop Rule mits for Imports

Reuters

—The central bank will duce foreign exchange mid-August by allowing n to freely import and ds, it announced Friday ent.

men currently have to ermits. Taiwan's exports 72 billion dollars ($807.3 1985 and imports to- billion dollars, accord- ial statistics.

groups took their cue from Ralph Nader, the aggressive consumer activist. They sued companies that they said formed cartels to keep prices on commodities such as cigarettes. They led a successful boycott of color televisions that pushed down prices.

Consumer advocates look back on those days as a golden age when government agencies and companies were willing to listen to them. Today their assessment of the movement is gloomier, and they attribute that partly to the current administration, which wants to reduce the role of government and ease regulations.

"Our actions bore fruit," Mr. Hashimoto said, "but this government is dismantling these same regulations."

Government officials deny they are less receptive to consumer interests. Shinji Yoshioka, an Economic Planning Agency official who serves as a liaison to consumer groups, said the government sometimes to solicit consumer views, meeting monthly with representatives of consumer groups.

It is rather, he said, that the "consumer groups have changed their style over the past decade."

"Before 1975, they were more of a Ralph Nader-type that strongly accused companies," Mr. Yoshioka said. "They've turned to other issues that involve daily life, such as nutrition or nonpolluting detergents. So the movement may not be as visible as the days when they marched in the streets."

Membership in Japanese consumer groups has declined slightly. In 1978, 13,723 people belonged to national consumer groups, according to government statistics; last year, 12,649 were members.

Takashi Ishihara, the head of one of Japan's largest business organizations, chided consumer groups recently for failing to press industry hard enough to pass along the benefits of a higher yen — specifically, lower-priced imports — to consumers.

"At the time of the oil shock, consumer groups got very angry at companies that raised prices, and that worked as a check," he said. "I wonder why they aren't making more noise now about passing on the merits of the high yen to consumers."

Consumer groups say that they are doing what they can. Despite government assertions that prices are coming down, and despite recent government directives to cut prices in time for the national elections earlier this month, consumer groups argue that the cuts do not reflect all of the savings.

They are unimpressed by companies' explanations that the prices of some goods are set at higher prices because of previously negotiated contracts, or that savings in raw materials account for a very small percentage of the overall price of a product.

"When costs rise, they are passed on to consumers very quickly. But in this case, the savings are being passed very slowly," said Hatsuko Yoshioka, deputy executive secretary of the Japan Housewives' Association, one of the country's best-known consumer organizations.

Consumer groups have sponsored sales of imported meat and have complained to government agencies about the lag in price reductions.

"We are trying to raise our voices," Ms. Hara said. "But our voices are too small."

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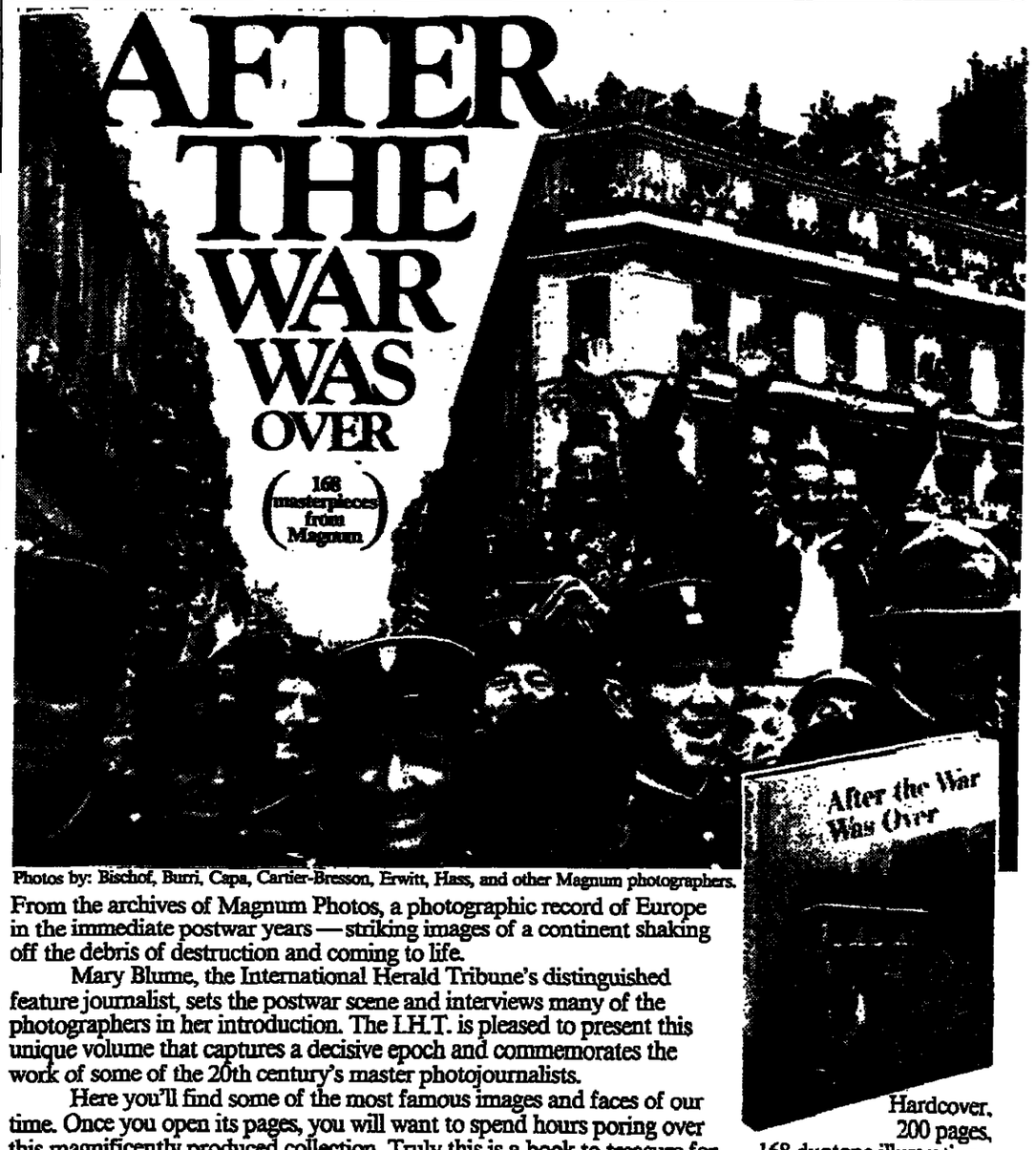

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Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
		A								
12	7⅛	ACI Hld				94	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
13¾	10	ACI pf	1.20	10.4		41	11½	11¼	11½	
6¼	1½	ADI				35	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	
16¼	8¾	AL Labs			24	107	14⅞	14½	14⅝	— ¼
16½	10⅛	AMC s	.10	.7	27	40	14¼	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
8⅝	3¼	AM Intl			11	298	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	— ⅛
30¼	25⅛	AM Int pf	2.00	7.1		23	28	27½	28	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	AOI n			14	81	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
116½	78	ATT Fd	5.67e	5.1		74	112¼	111	112¼	+ ¼

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 11

DickenMnA g, DickenMnB g, ForestCty B, PGE 150pf, PGE 137pfB, SDie 440pf, SDie 5pf, TrianaCp, ValleyRsc

NEW LOWS 27

Americore n, Companelli, Castleind, Conston n, Damson Oil, Damson 3pf, ESD, GnMicrwve, Goldfield Cp, IntThorbd, JetAmerica, LoriCp, PetLew 335p, SamsonEgy n, SwstRlty, StarrettHou, TexAmEng, TubosMex, WangLabB, WangLabC, WwdeEng

5 U.S. Banks Are Cl[osed;] Year's Total Is Now [...]

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Four commer[cial banks] in the U.S. farm belt and a fifth in Ne[w ...] have been closed by authorities, bri[nging the] total of U.S. bank failures this year t[o ...]

All were primarily agricultural ba[nks ...] New Mexico National Bank of Alb[uquerque,] New Mexico.

First Interstate Bank of Albuquerq[ue ...] absorb New Mexico National's acc[ounts ...] day, Federal Deposit Insurance Corp[...]

Lafayette County Bank of Lexin[gton ...] lington, Missouri, will assume Callac[...] nity Bank, of Callao, Missouri, it sai[d.]

Fillmore County Bank, of Geneva, [...] was to reopen Friday under the ow[nership of ...] York State Bank.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 18 July 1986

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) – daily; (w) – weekly; (b) – bi-monthly; (r) – regularly; (i) – irregularly.

AL MAL MANAGEMENT
-(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A. $ 233.90
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.
-(d) Baerbond SF 931.70
-(d) Conbar SF 1476.00
-(d) Equibaer America $ 1295.00
-(d) Equibaer Europe SF 1517.00
-(d) Equibaer Pacific SF 1383.00
-(d) Grobar SF 1133.00
-(d) Stockbar SF 1771.00
BAII MULTICURRENCY
-(r) Multicurrency US$ $ 1090.51
-(r) Multicurrency Ecu ECU 1057.67
-(r) Multicurrency Yen YEN 205,778.00
BNP INTERFUNDS
-(w) Interbond Fund $ 161.12*
-(w) Intercurrency US$ $ 10.53*
-(w) Intercurrency DM DM 30.29*
-(w) Intercurrency Sterling £ 10.03*
-(w) Interequity Pacific Offer $ 15.57
-(w) Interequity N. Amer. Offer $ 11.12
BANQUE INDOSUEZ
-(d) Asian Growth Fund $ 17.12
-(w) Diverbond SF 87.30
-(w) FIF-America $ 20.10
-(w) FIF-Europe $ 23.26
-(w) FIF-International $ 15.09
-(w) FIF-Pacific $ 28.56
-(w) Indosuez Multibonds A $ 128.95
-(w) Indosuez Multibonds B $ 225.27
-(d) Indosuez USD (M.M.F) $ 1082.94
BRITANNIA, POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey
-(w) Brit. Dollar Income $ 0.904
-(w) Brit. $ Manag. Curr. $ 12.14*
-(d) Brit. Intl. $ Manag. Portf. $ 1.587
-(d) Brit. Intl. £ Manag. Portf. £ 148.6
-(w) Brit. Am. Inc. & Fd Ltd. $ 1.225*
-(w) Brit. Gold Fund $ 0.588
-(w) Brit. Manag. Currency £ 16.45
-(d) Brit. Japan Dir Perf. Fd. $ 2.412
-(w) Brit. Jersey Gilt Fund £ 0.229
-(d) Brit. Okasan Glob. $ $ 11.54
-(d) Brit. World Leis. Fund $ 1.577
-(d) Brit. World Techn. Fund $ 0.904
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND
-(d) $ Money Market $ 10.47
-(d) Non-$ Money Market DM 26.25
-(w) $ Bond $ 11.04
-(w) Non-$ Bond DM 28.29
-(w) Global Equity $ 12.21
-(w) Global Bond $ 10.11
-(w) Global Bond & Equity $ 9.96
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
-(w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 59.04
-(w) Capital Italia SA $ 29.69
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71
(d) Citinvest Ecu ECU 1092.30
(d) Citinvest Liquidity $ 1057.87
(d) Citinvest Manag. Growth $ 1006.60
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)
-(d) Actions Suisses SF 477.75
-(d) S(u) Bond Valor Swf SF 108.05
-(d) Bond Valor D-mark DM 112.55
-(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR $ 126.48
-(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling £ 108.75
-(d) Bond Valor Yen Yen 10,882.00
-(d) Convert Valor Swf SF 138.75
-(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLR $ 153.56
-(d) Canasec SF 581.00
-(d) CS Fonds-Bonds SF 78.75
-(d) CS Fonds-Int'l SF 722.50
-(d) CS Gold Valor $ 93.05
-(d) CS Money Market Fund $ 1153.25
-(d) CS Money Market Fund DM 1090.14
-(d) CS Money Market Fund £ 1119.17
-(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen Y 103538.00
-(d) Energie-Valor SF 138.75
-(d) Ussec SF 786.00
-(d) Europa-Valor SF 186.00
-(d) Pacific-Valor SF 194.00
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC
Winchester House, 77 London Wall
LONDON EC2 (01 9209797)
-(w) Finsbury Group Ltd. $ 149.55
-(m) Winchester Diversified $ 22.47*
-(m) Winchester Financial Ltd. $ 8.77
-(m) Winchester Frontier $ 166.06
-(w) Winchester Holdings FF 114.26
$ 12.94
-(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd. $ 111.09
-(w) Worldwide Securities $ 66.40
-(w) Worldwide Special $ 2425.12
DIT INVESTMENT FFM
-+(d) Concentra DM 34.95
-+(d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 84.08
EBC TRUST CO. (JERSEY) LTD.
1-3 Sele St., St. Helier: 0534-36331
TRADED CURRENCY FUND
@(d) Inc.: Bid $ 12.70 Offer $ 13.194*
@(d) Co.: Bid $ 15.17 Offer $ 15.643
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
-(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum) $ 1.5661
-(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr) $ 1.0194*
-(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum) $ 1.4650
-(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr) $ 1.0530*

-(w) Long Term $ 28.52
F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS
1, Laurence Pountry Hill, EC4. 01-623-4680
-(w) F&C Atlantic $ 16.28
-(w) F&C European $ 24.77
-(w) F&C Oriental $ 47.78
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Com. $ 66.57
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Cum.Pref. $ 102.00
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Com. $ 21.34
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Cum Pref. $ 102.17
-(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 97.59
-(d) Fidelity Australia Fund $ 12.82
-(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund $ 12.45
-(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr. $ 133.88
-(d) Fidelity Far East Fund $ 42.54
-(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund s/s $ 11.07
-(d) Fidelity Orient Fund $ 59.61
-(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund $ 17.41
-(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 225.37
-(d) Fidelity Spcl. Growth Fd. $ 23.56
-(d) Fidelity World Fund $ 52.71
FORBES PO 8887 GRAND CAYMAN
London Agent 01-839-3013
-(w) Dollar Income $ 7.81
-(w) Forbes High Inc. Gilt Fd. £ 96.60*
-(w) Gold Income $ 9.09
-(w) Gold Appreciation $ 5.42
-(m) Strategic Trading $ 1.41
GEFINOR FUNDS
-(w) East Investment Fund $ 656.95
-(w) Scottish World Fund £ 171.45
-(w) State St. American $ 200.80
London: 01-491-4230, Geneva: 41-22355530
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.
PB 119, St Peter Port, Guernsey, 0481-28715
-(w) FuturGAM S.A. $ 136.52
-(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc. $ 179.00
-(w) GAMerica Inc. $ 211.97
-(w) GAM Australia Inc. $ 106.47
-(w) GAM Boston Inc. $ 145.24
-(w) GAM Ermitage $ 21.38
-(w) GAM Ermitage Int. Inc. $ 10.63
-(w) GAM Franc-val SF 150.45
-(w) GAM France Inc Fr 975.99
-(w) GAM Global Fund $ 102.19
-(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc. $ 103.31
-(w) GAM International Inc. $ 192.12
-(w) GAM Japan Inc. $ 222.30
-(w) GAM North America Inc. $ 154.28
-(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Inc. 128.50* p
-(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Accum. 133.50 p
-(w) GAM Pacific Inc. $ 227.42
-(w) GAM Pens. & Char. Worldw. 149.50 p
-(w) GAM Pens. & Char. U.K. Fd. 131.70 p
-(w) GAMrint $ 142.19
-(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc. $ 89.54
-(w) GAM Sterl & Intl Unit Trust 209.75
-(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A $ 149.50
-(w) GAMtrends Inc. $ 116.88
-(w) GAM U.S. Inc. $
-(w) GAMut Inc. $
-(w) GAM Worldwide Inc. $ 263.95
-(w) GSAM Composite Inc. $ 130.68
-(w) GSAM Int. Inc. U.S Ord. $ 121.36*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. U.S Spe. $ 113.31*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. SF 104.45*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. Yen 10,613*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. DM 104.32*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. £ 114.59*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. Fr 996.57
G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) Ltd.
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-(r) G.T. Applied Science $ 14.99
-(d) G.T. Asean H.K. Gwth.Fd. $ 14.44
-(d) G.T. Asia Fund $ 7.15
-(d) G.T. Australia Fund $ 24.05*
-(d) G.T. Europe Fund $ 20.51
-(w) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund $ 22.90
-(r) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 18.90
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-(d) G.T. Global Technology Fd. $ 16.54
-(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder $ 57.17
-(d) G.T. Investment Fund $ 30.47
-(w) G.T. Japan Smi Co.Fd. $ 77.89
-(r) G.T. Technology Fund $ 25.07
-(d) G.T. South China Fund $ 15.39
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 41 31 224051
-(d) Crossbow (Far East) SF 12.01
-(d) CSF (Balanced) SF 27.90
-(d) European Equity Fund DM 14.45
-(d) Intnl. Bond Fund $ 11.37*
-(d) Int. Currency U.S. $ 28.05
-(d) ITF Fd (Technology) $ 16.85
-(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA) $ 36.41
JARDINE FLEMING, POB 70 GPO Hg Kg
-(r) J.F Currency&Bond $ 17.20
-(r) J.F Hong Kong Trust $ 39.25
-(r) J.F Pacific Income Trust Y 49.88
-(r) J.F Japan Trust Y 7264
-(r) J.F Japan Technology Y 24,617
-(r) J.F Pacific Sec.S.(Acc) $ 14.47
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11

-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar $ 118.00
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe SF 148.80
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 198.90
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 309.50
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l N. America $ 132.35
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific SF 168.90
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l. Smaller Cos. $ 16.52
NIMARBEN
-(d) Class A $ 103.28
-(w) Class B - U.S. $ 161.07
-(w) Class C - Japan $ 150.47
OBLIFLEX LIMITED
-(w) Multicurrency $ 16.14
-(w) Dollar Medium Term $ 12.76
-(w) Dollar Long Term $ 14.60
-(w) Japanese Yen $ 18.74
-(w) Pound Sterling £ 12.21
-(w) Deutsche Mark DM 11.60
-(w) Dutch Florin FL 11.43
-(w) Swiss Franc SF 10.51
-(w) Swiss Multicurrency SF 10.71
-(w) European Currency ECU 11.42
-(d) Belgian Franc BF 101.91
-(w) French Franc SF 9.52
ORANGE NASSAU GROUP
PB 85578, The Hague (070) 469670
-(d) Bever Beleggingen++ $ 30.40
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-(d) Cortexa International $ 106.58
-(d) ECUPAR ECU 1125.38
-(d) OBLI-DM DM 1244.00
-(w) OBLIGESTION SF 94.70
-(w) OBLI-DOLLAR $ 1277.98
-(w) OBLI-YEN Y 106,254*
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PUTNAM
-(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust $ 13.35
(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr. $ 9.41
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund $ 103.68
ROYAL B. CANADA, POB 246, GUERNSEY
-+(w) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd. $ 13.69
-+(w) RBC Far East&Pacific Fd. $ 20.63
-+(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd. $ 37.13
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-(w) Intl Inc.Fd: Bid.$ 8.86* Offer.$ 9.48*
-(w) Intl Acc.Fd: Bid.$ 9.00 Offer.$ 9.63
-(w) Inc. Bond Fd. Bid $6.13 Offer 56.39
-(w) Acc. Bond Fd. Bid 36.12 Offer 56.39
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17 Devonshire Sq., London-01-377-8040
-(r) SHB Bond Fund $ 29.86
-(w) SHB Intl Growth Fund $ 40.23
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)
-(d) America-Valor SF 460.75
-(d) Dollar Bond Selection $ 143.06
-(d) D-Mark Bond Selection DM 121.60
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(d) The Establishment Trust $ 1.47
(d) Thornton Australia Fd Ltd. $ 11.46
(d) Thornton HK & China $ 10.53
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd. $ 18.40
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd. $ 14.24
(d) Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd $ 11.70
(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd. $ 11.51
(d) Thornton Pacific Tech. Fd Ltd. $10.05
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
-(d) Bond-Invest SF 64.25
-(d) DM-Invest bonds DM 222.80
-(d) ESPAC Spanish sh. SFr 124.50
-(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF 189.00
-(d) Francit French Sh. SFr 184.00
-(d) Germac German Sh. SFr 190.50
-(d) Globinvest sh. SFr 110.00
-(d) SFr.-Invest bonds SFr 216.00
-(d) Sima (stock price) SF 213.00
-(d) Yen-Invest bonds SFr 1012.50
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
-(d) Unirenta DM 42.40
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Other Funds

(w) Actibonds Investments Fund $ 32.44
(w) Acticroissance $ 102.41
( ) Actifinance Intl. $ 964.88
(w) Activest Intl. $ 13.27

(w) Aquila International Fund $ 247.85
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $ 995.82
(r) Ariane $ 2456.94
(d) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V. $ 24.75
( ) Australia Fund $ 8.77
(b) Biao Saudi Bond Fund $ 157.67
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr. SF 131.45
(w) Callander Emer. Gr. $ 90.88
(m) Canada Gld-Mortgage Fd. $ 10.24
(d) Capital Preserv. Fd. Intl. $ 12.17
(w) Citadel Fun $ 1.82
(w) Citirust US $ Equities $ 185.01
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $ 2963.08
(w) Columbia Securities FL 104.12
(r) COMETE $ 990.23
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs $ 15.81
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs $ 47.29
(w) Cumber Intl N.V. $ 195.35
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund Y 12,709
(w) D.G.C. $ 132.97
-(d) Dollar-Boer bond Fd $ 1182.00
-(d) D-mark-Boer Bond Fd DM 1074.00
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst. $ 17.16
(r) Drakkar Invest.Fund N.V. $ 1426.96
(d) Dreyfus America Fund $ 12.34
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l. $ 46.71
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $ 47.10
(w) ECU Multiplacement Ecu 1012.90
(d) Europe Obligations Ecu 69.71
(d) Esprit Sicav $ECU 977.53
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 21,291.12
(w) Fifty Stars Ltd. $ 1105.92
(w) F.I.T. FUND FF FF 96.70
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF 213.65
(w) Forexfund $ 8.74
(w) Formula Selection Fd. SF 63.28
(d) Fonditalia $ 63.62
(d) Frankf-Trust Interzins DM 44.44
(w) George V INV. BOND F. $ 14.54
(d) Governm. Sec. Fund* $ 82.60
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V. $ 200.85
-(w) Health 2000 Ltd $ 9.40
(w) Hestia Funds $ 130.25
(w) Horizon Fund $ 1723.56
(m) IBEX Holdings Ltd. SF 145.61
(r) ILA-IGB (15/06) $ 9.73
(r) ILA-IGS (15/06) $ 18.50
(w) IncAmerica N.V. $ 11.32
(d) Interfund SA $ 31.38
(w) Intermarket Fund $ 322.13
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $ 24.57
(d) Investa DWS DM 62.44
(r) Invest Atlantiques $ 15.50
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA $ 36.58
(w) Japan Selection Fund $ 193.82
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $ 203.30
(m) Jeffer Ptns. Intl. Ltd. $ 13,121.83
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l Fd. $ 27.30
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd. $ 159.95
(w) Korea Growth. Trust KW 13,928.14
$ 15.65
(d) Leicom Fund $ 2064.42
(w) Leverage Cap Hold. $ 250.65
(d) Liquibaer $ 1436.00
(w) Luxfund $ 115.20
(d) Medlolanum Sel. Fd. $ 35.49
(r) Meteore Y 128,594.80
(d) Nikko Growth Package Fd. $ 13,816.61
(w) Nippon Fund $ 65.26*
(d) NM Income & Growth Fund $ 11.90
(m) NOSTEC Portfolio $ 8220.04
(m) NSP F.I.T. $ 210.57
(d) OPPORTUNITES FUND $ 1009.54
(d) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd. $ 1832.65
(w) PANCURRI Inc. $ 37.22
(m) Permal Spec. Opp. $ 1198.83
(r) Permal Value N.V. $ 1487.05
(r) Pleiades $ 1362.83
(r) Prirap fund DM 50.18
(r) Pri-Tech $ 1055.51
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. $ 9881.21
(d) Renta Fund LF 2871.00
(d) Rentinvest LF 1165.30
(d) Reserve Insured Deposits $ 1148.28
(w) Rudolf Wolff Fut Fd Ltd. $ 218.00
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 183.45
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg $ 14.95
(w) Seven Arrows Fund N.V. $ 815.37
(w) Strategy Investment Fund $ 26.46
(w) Target Fund $ 934.00
(w) Techno Growth Fund SF 76.91
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) $ 139.65
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $ 191.38
(w) Transpacific Fund $ 145.42
(w) Trans Europe Fund Fl 58.26
(d) Turquoise Fund $ 177.54
(w) Tweedy, Browne n.v. ClassA $ 2573.46
(w) Tweedy, Browne n.v. ClassB $ 1695.18
(m) Tweedy, Browne (U.K.) n.v. $ 1109.77
(d) UNICO Fund DM 78.50
(d) UNI Bond Fund $ 1398.16
(r) UNI Capital Fund $ 1363.17
(d) Univers Bonds Dm 123.04
(d) US Federal Securities $ 11.03
(w) Vanderbilt Assets $ 13.95
(w) Willerbond Capital $ 11.90
(d) World Fund S.A. $ 17.98

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Francs; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; b - bid change P/V 510 to $1 per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; *** - Gross Performance Index December; • - Redemet- Price- Ex-Coupon; ** - Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Floating-Rate Notes

July 18

Dollars

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Alaska Finance Jul01	6.787	15-01	100.21	100.31
Allied Irish 95	7⅝	19-12	100.21	100.31
Allied Irish 92	7	17-10	100.03	100.13
Allied Irish Perp	7⅝	20-11	98.12	98.62
American Express 97		29-09	100.32	100.42

Pounds Sterling

Deutsche Mark

E.C.U.

Japanese Yen

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston, London

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هكذا من الأصل

[C]URRENCY MARKETS

[E]conomic Worries Pull Down Dollar

[Com]piled by Our Staff From Dispatches

[N]EW YORK — The dollar re[treat]ed in New York Friday after a [ba]d showing on foreign markets [an]d a major investment house is[sued] a pessimistic forecast on the [U.S.] economy.

[In] New York, it fell to 2.132 [Deut]sche marks from 2.1465 on [Thur]sday; to 6.896 French francs [from] 6.929; to 1.726 Swiss francs [from] 1.742, and to 156.15 yen from [156.5]0. The pound slipped to $1.51 [from] $1.512.

[T]he dollar was weak most of [the da]y, and the negative economic [foreca]st by Merrill Lynch pushed it [throu]gh support levels," said James [McGr]oarty, vice president at Dis[count] Corp. of New York.

[Me]rrill Lynch's economic fore[cast, i]ssued to clients Friday morn[ing, ca]lls for virtually flat growth in [the sec]ond half of 1986.

[...] Johnson, vice president of [Chica]go's Harris Bank, said that [econo]mic picture was the driving [force i]n the dollar's losses.

[Mo]st people expect second-[quarte]r GNP" (to be released Tuesday) "to show 1.5- to 2-percent growth, there's talk about another discount-rate reduction," he said, adding that "the trade picture is a nightmare."

The Federal Reserve cut the discount rate a half-point to 6 percent last week.

"There also was a little concern among foreigners about the banking system in the wake of several bank failures and Bank of America's huge loss," Mr. McGroarty said.

Bearish comments about the Mexican and Venezuelan debt problem by Chase Manhattan Bank also hurt the dollar.

In London, the dollar was sharply lower in thin trading, and dealers said it was set to lose more. It fell to 2.1295 DM from 2.1475 on Thursday and to 156.38 yen from 157.35.

But elsewhere, where trading ended before the Merrill Lynch report was released, the dollar was mixed.

In Tokyo, it gained barely to 157.25 yen from 157.15 on Thursday.

It was fixed at 2.1505 DM in Frankfurt, up slightly from 2.1476 DM, and at 6.9475 French francs in Paris, up slightly from 6.9388. In Zurich it closed at 1.7423, down barely from 1.744 on Thursday.

A poor showing by Britain's ruling Conservative Party in a by-election Thursday and and a renewed decline in crude-oil prices put sterling back in the international limelight, dealers said.

In London, the pound was lower in thin, nervous trading, down slightly against the dollar, to $1.503 from $1.5155, and more sharply against other currencies. It fell almost 5 pfennigs to 3.2053 DM from 3.2548 DM; to 2.5913 Swiss francs from 2.642, and to 235.05 yen from 238.60. *(Reuters, UPI)*

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Fri.	Thu.
Deutsche mark	2.1295	2.1475
Pound sterling	1.5030	1.5155
Japanese yen	156.38	157.35
Swiss franc	1.7240	1.7423
French franc	6.9025	6.9324

Source: Reuters

[TH]E EUROMARKETS

[Ste]rling-Straight Bonds Are Again Weak

[By] Christopher Pizzey
Reuters

[LON]DON — The secondary [market] of the Eurobond market [saw] few changes Friday ahead [of the w]eekend, although sterling-[straight] bonds were again weak as [they a]nd declined on foreign-ex[change] markets, dealers said.

[Dolla]r-straight traders said ac[tivity w]as exceptionally low during [the day,] with the market seemingly [in] a narrow trading range.

[A d]ealer at a major securities [house c]ommented "at least half of [them ha]ve taken the day off today [and it w]ouldn't have made any dif[ference] to volume at all."

[Anot]her dealer noted that [Thursda]y's unexpected $7.4-billion [rise in th]e M-1 measure of the U.S. [money s]upply had hardly any im[pact on] the market. He noted that [in t]he afternoon the Federal [Reserve] Board had announced that [it would] release Friday night its semiannual report on the U.S. economy. The report was expected to contain new targets for money-supply growth.

He added: "Unless there's something dramatic in the report, I'm still going to disregard M-1 as a relevant indicator." The Fed may be worried about the inflationary aspects of bulging money supply, but the market is looking at other economic data, he said.

The U.S. economic figure that the market is most eagerly awaiting next week is the preliminary forecast of gross national product growth in the second quarter. Dealers expect the figure to show a rise of only 1.8 to 2.0 percent.

No new dollar straights were launched during a day in which primary market activity was severely restricted, dealers noted.

However, during the week, Mercedes Benz Credit Corp. did show that corporate borrowers can come to the dollar-straight sector with a successful bond. The $100-million bond ended at a discount of about 1½, down from its initial levels but still well within the total fees of 1⅞ percent.

The one new issue that was launched during the day was a $100-million bond for Newmont Mining Corp. that is exchangeable into shares of Du Pont Co. The 15-year issue pays 7 to 7¼ percent and was priced at par.

Trading in the floating-rate note sector again centered on perpetual notes with selected issues for U.K. clearing banks in demand, dealers said. Thursday's $100-million note for Santa Barbara Savings & Loan consolidated Thursday's strong performance and ended at around 100.00 offered.

Sterling-straight issues showed declines stretching to ¾ point as the pound fell on the foreign-exchange market.

SCENE:

Indicators Fall

(Continued from first finance page)

capital. But, with the stock market declining, corporate profits slipping and the economy slackening, capital inflow could fall, worsening the investment outlook and turning the orderly decline of the dollar into a rout.

Because of the constraints on fiscal policy, hopes for a rescue operation are turning to monetary policy. The Federal Reserve, after delaying a cut in the discount rate while waiting for other central banks to join in, finally cut the rate last week by half a point, to 6 percent. "It was clear," said Griggs & Santow, a Fed-watching concern in New York, "that the rationale for the cut was founded on the disappointing performance of the economy in a favorable price context."

The other central banks, most importantly West Germany's Bundesbank, are under pressure to cut their rates, too, and not just because of the Fed's action. They are pressured by the same factors that caused the Fed to move: the falling New York stock market and the weakening U.S. economy, which threatens the whole industrial world. Where friendly persuasion failed to gain supporting action from Europeans, fear of a crash may do the trick.

The U.S. economy, though deep in debt, needs stronger domestic stimulus, but so do the European and Japanese economies. The chronic state everywhere is excess capacity in key industries, which is threatening not only to breed greater protectionism but to curtail investment and bring on a domestic and international slump. If the Europeans expect the United States to grow while shrinking its budget deficit, they will have to help engineer a lower dollar, reduced interest rates and an improving U.S. trade balance.

U.S. Gains Support on GATT

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Uruguay, which will chair a new round of trade liberalization talks for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, is likely to go along with a U.S. push to include service industries within the agreement, European Community officials said Friday.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Japan

Ajinomoto

Fisc.Year	1986	1985
Revenue	515,060.	510,790.
Profits	15,090.	15,030.
Per Share	29.35	32.20

Kawasaki Heavy Ind.

Fisc.Year	1986	1985
Revenue	821,040.	825,750.
Profit	(a)1,290	8,030.
Per Share	—	6.04

a: loss.

Nippon Mining

Fisc.Year	1986	1985
Revenue	1.13 T	1.27 T
Profits	8,510.	4,120.
Per Share	7.14	5.31

T: trillion.

Omron Tateisi Elec.

Fisc.Year	1986	1985
Revenue	277,280.	293,640.
Profit	2,580.	10,900.
Per Share	15.03	63.85

TDK

1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	185,910.	211,840.
Profits	7,960.	14,510.
Per Share	66.15	137.13

Neth. Antilles

Schlumberger

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	1,400.	1,600.
Profit	55.18	212.05
Per Share	0.19	0.71
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	3,000.	3,300.
Profit	203.39	519.59
Per Share	0.70	1.72

1985 nets include charge of $24 million.

United States

Air Pdts & Chem.

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	494.9	460.0
Net Inc.	(a)78.4	37.7
Per Share	—	0.63
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	1,480.	1,350.
Net Inc.	(a)15.13	105.4
Per Share	—	1.74

a: loss. Nets include charge of $115 million in 1986 vs gain of $6.7 million and charges of $6.8 million in 1985 nine months.

Alexander & Baldwin

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	136.7	128.4
Net Inc.	27.2	23.3
Per Share	0.97	0.84
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	255.1	244.4
Net Inc.	45.5	42.9
Per Share	1.63	1.54

Per share results adjusted for 3-for-2 split in June.

Amer. Elec. Power

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	1,160.	1,140.
Net Inc.	97.1	89.6
Per Share	0.50	0.47

Amer. Home Products

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	1,200.	1,110.
Net Inc.	181.3	167.0
Per Share	1.20	1.09
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	2,500.	2,320.
Net Inc.	378.2	348.0
Per Share	2.50	2.27

Amer. Tel. & Tel.

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	8,420.	8,560.
Net Inc.	422.0	461.0
Per Share	0.37	0.41
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	17,120.	16,870.
Net Inc.	952.0	815.0
Per Share	0.84	0.72

Ameritrust

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Net Inc.	20.4	20.2
Per Share	0.99	0.97
1st Half	1986	1985
Net Inc.	44.8	39.1
Per Share	2.18	1.92

Bank of Boston

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Net Inc.	55.3	39.5
Per Share	1.19	0.98
1st Half	1986	1985
Net Inc.	105.7	83.5
Per Share	2.37	2.08

1985 per share results adjusted for 2-for-1 split in March.

Bausch & Lomb

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	173.1	154.9
Net Inc.	19.5	17.2
Per Share	0.64	0.58
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	324.1	288.7
Net Inc.	31.8	28.3
Per Share	1.05	0.95

Bell & Howell

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	210.2	187.5
Net Inc.	4.97	8.80
Per Share	0.45	0.84
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	398.2	354.7
Net Inc.	11.27	13.18
Per Share	1.06	1.26

Bell Atlantic

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	2,500.	2,300.
Net Inc.	307.4	283.8
Per Share	1.54	1.42
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	4,800.	4,400.
Net Inc.	597.3	538.3
Per Share	2.99	2.70

1985 per share results adjusted for 2-for-1 split in April.

Bellsouth

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	2,900.	2,700.
Net Inc.	408.5	367.1
Per Share	1.31	1.22
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	5,700.	5,200.
Net Inc.	828.5	698.0
Per Share	2.68	2.32

Black & Decker

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	416.5	371.9
Oper Net	2.84	(a)7.03
Oper Share	0.05	—
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	1,250.	1,200.
Oper Net	25.3	36.7
Oper Share	0.46	0.72

a: loss. 1986 nets exclude loss of $2.2 million. 1985 quarter net includes tax credit of $10.6 million.

Brunswick

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	458.6	397.1
Net Inc.	33.56	30.16
Per Share	0.80	0.70
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	855.4	765.5
Net Inc.	57.39	53.40
Per Share	1.37	1.24

Burlington Ind.

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	688.1	742.6
Net Inc.	14.0	5.75
Per Share	0.50	0.20
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	2,050.	2,100.
Net Inc.	42.4	15.5
Per Share	1.50	0.54

Central & Sth West

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	618.5	637.5
Net Inc.	83.6	77.4
Per Share	0.79	0.73
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	1,210.	1,240.
Net Inc.	156.2	146.2
Per Share	1.47	1.36

Dennison Mfg

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	173.8	168.8
Net Inc.	7.04	4.98
Per Share	0.45	0.45
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	337.2	314.0
Net Inc.	11.1	8.12
Per Share	0.71	0.52

1985 six-month net includes charge of $1.1 million.

Ethyl

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	406.0	404.3
Net Inc.	45.2	15.9
Per Share	0.36	0.12
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	784.0	787.7
Net Inc.	77.2	44.2
Per Share	0.61	0.34

Quarter nets include gains of 6 cents per share vs 1 cent.

Fst Boston

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	240.6	265.6
Net Inc.	21.6	44.8
Per Share	0.62	1.47
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	634.5	456.2
Net Inc.	91.8	70.9
Per Share	2.59	2.35

Fst Interstate Bcp

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Net Inc.	84.71	76.72
Per Share	1.79	1.62
1st Half	1986	1985
Net Inc.	163.7	148.2
Per Share	3.45	3.15

Georgia-Pacific

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	1,930.	1,790.
Net Inc.	86.0	67.0
Per Share	0.79	0.61
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	3,530.	3,370.
Net Inc.	116.0	116.0
Per Share	1.04	1.04

Nets include gains of $3 million in 1986 quarter and of $13 million vs $19 million in six months.

Gillette

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	678.5	595.2
Net Inc.	46.8	43.1
Per Share	0.73	0.70
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	1,330.	1,150.
Net Inc.	91.8	81.9
Per Share	1.45	1.33

1985 per share results adjusted for 2-for-1 split in May.

Harris Bancorp

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Net Inc.	19.15	15.84
1st Half	1986	1985
Net Inc.	37.74	29.04

Hilton Hotels

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	192.0	185.7
Net Inc.	30.51	27.60
Per Share	1.22	1.11
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	354.4	358.9
Net Inc.	47.94	51.05
Per Share	1.92	2.05

Illinois Tool Works

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	203.0	155.7
Net Inc.	19.53	15.63
Per Share	0.76	0.62
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	379.6	303.4
Net Inc.	34.82	29.57
Per Share	1.36	1.18

Insilco

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	197.1	230.8
Net Inc.	11.6	10.6
Per Share	0.55	0.54

ITT (1st Half)

1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	377.4	428.0
Net Inc.	18.3	16.6
Per Share	0.88	0.86

ITT

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	5,900.	4,800.
Net Inc.	159.6	118.0
Per Share	1.05	0.78
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	11,200.	9,200.
Net Inc.	266.0	231.3
Per Share	1.75	1.53

Johnson Controls

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	602.5	417.1
Net Inc.	13.50	10.59
Per Share	0.62	0.60
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	1,920.	1,130.
Net Inc.	56.86	43.29
Per Share	2.74	2.82

Joy Manufacturing

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	174.1	210.0
Oper Net	(a)14.7	9.0
Oper Share	—	0.45
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	530.3	582.1
Oper Net	5.2	19.2
Oper Share	0.29	1.00

a: loss. 1985 nets exclude gains of $1.2 million in quarter and of $1.5 million in nine months from discontinued operations.

Koppers

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	370.9	377.1
Oper Net	17.8	(a)10.2
Oper Share	0.57	—
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	627.9	636.6
Oper Net	17.2	(a)23.5
Oper Share	0.51	—

a: loss. Nets exclude gain of $9.2 million vs losses of $1.3 million in quarter and of $1.5 million in six months from discontinued operations.

Lockheed

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	2,560.	2,210.
Net Inc.	96.0	87.0
Per Share	1.45	1.32
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	4,810.	4,350.
Net Inc.	183.0	171.0
Per Share	2.77	2.59

Louisiana-Pacific

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	343.1	345.0
Net Inc.	24.54	5.46
Per Share	0.67	0.15
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	716.6	616.0
Net Inc.	25.90	35.25
Per Share	0.71	0.96

Mapco

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	385.8	475.1
Net Inc.	25.3	23.1
Per Share	1.19	0.77
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	809.8	941.3
Net Inc.	43.3	48.9
Per Share	2.04	1.61

MCA

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	522.7	416.4
Net Inc.	28.2	12.3
Per Share	0.37	0.17
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	1,040.	848.0
Net Inc.	59.1	30.7
Per Share	0.78	0.42

MCI Communications

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	942.5	601.2
Net Inc.	16.4	34.3
Per Share	0.06	0.15

[illegible] (1st Half)

1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	1,800.	1,200.
Net Inc.	36.2	74.7
Per Share	0.14	0.32

1985 nets include gains of $19.1 million in quarter and of $38.5 million in six months.

Merck & Co.

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	1,000.	877.4
Net Inc.	173.2	137.9
Per Share	1.23	0.96
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	1,920.	1,730.
Net Inc.	331.0	269.5
Per Share	2.35	1.88

Per share results adjusted for 3-for-1 split in May.

Meridian Bancorp

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Net Inc.	18.3	15.1
Per Share	1.28	1.22
1st Half	1986	1985
Net Inc.	30.3	25.1
Per Share	2.13	2.05

Norwest

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Net Inc.	29.10	30.20
Per Share	0.87	0.91
1st Half	1986	1985
Net Inc.	56.20	58.60
Per Share	1.67	1.76

Nynex

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	2,840.	2,560.
Net Inc.	310.6	262.5
Per Share	1.54	1.30
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	5,510.	5,080.
Net Inc.	607.3	519.9
Per Share	3.00	2.58

Per share results adjusted for 2-for-1 split in March.

Pacific Telesis

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	2,260.	2,120.
Net Inc.	283.0	243.6
Per Share	1.32	1.21
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	4,480.	4,180.
Net Inc.	556.9	467.1
Per Share	2.59	2.32

Per share results restated for 2-for-1 split in June.

PPG Industries

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	1,200.	1,100.
Net Inc.	91.8	89.4
Per Share	1.54	1.28
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	2,300.	2,200.
Net Inc.	161.0	169.8
Per Share	2.71	2.43

Quaker State Oil Ref.

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	242.2	264.0
Net Inc.	14.9	12.9
Per Share	0.59	0.51
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	473.5	496.7
Net Inc.	25.0	20.9
Per Share	0.99	0.83

Revco D.S.

4th Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	848.5	753.1
Net Inc.	22.5	(a)13.10
Per Share	0.68	—
Year	1986	1985
Revenue	2,740.	2,400.
Net Inc.	56.9	38.9
Per Share	1.72	1.06

a: loss. Nets include gain of $5.5 million vs writedown of $35 million and gain of $2.8 million vs writedown of $35 million.

RJR Nabisco

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	5,300.	3,400.
Net Inc.	276.0	228.0
Per Share	0.99	0.86

[illegible] (1st Half)

1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	9,900.	6,300.
Net Inc.	482.0	413.2
Per Share	1.45	1.52

Sealed Power

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	178.8	167.8
Net Inc.	9.1	9.1
Per Share	0.71	0.73
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	343.6	324.9
Net Inc.	15.7	18.1
Per Share	1.23	1.45

Snap-On-Tools

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	168.6	148.5
Net Inc.	17.6	[illegible]
Per Share	0.86	[illegible]
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	325.9	[illegible]
Net Inc.	34.2	[illegible]
Per Share	1.67	[illegible]

Sthern Calif. Edison

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	1,210.	[illegible]
Net Inc.	194.1	[illegible]
Per Share	0.83	[illegible]
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	2,450.	[illegible]
Net Inc.	397.9	[illegible]
Per Share	1.69	[illegible]

Sthwestern Bell

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	2,010.	[illegible]
Net Inc.	258.5	[illegible]
Per Share	[illegible]	[illegible]
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	3,950.	[illegible]
Net Inc.	484.0	[illegible]
Per Share	4.85	[illegible]

Sperry

1st Quar.	1987	1986
Revenue	1,300.	[illegible]
Oper Net	44.6	[illegible]
Oper Share	0.75	0.93

Tektronix

4th Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net Inc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Per Share	[illegible]	[illegible]
Year	1986	1985
Revenue	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net Inc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Per Share	1.97	[illegible]

Third National

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Net Inc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Per Share	[illegible]	[illegible]
1st Half	1986	1985
Net Inc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Per Share	1.45	[illegible]

TRW

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net Inc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Per Share	[illegible]	[illegible]
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net Inc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Per Share	4.31	[illegible]

Tyler

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	248.4	[illegible]
Net Inc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Per Share	[illegible]	[illegible]
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	478.6	[illegible]
Net Inc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Per Share	0.43	[illegible]

Union Camp

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	499.4	[illegible]
Net Inc.	28.6	[illegible]
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	944.4	941.3
Net Inc.	50.6	54.5
Per Share	1.53	[illegible]

Universal Foods

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	157.[illegible]	119.7
Net Inc.	4.69	[illegible]
Per Share	0.64	0.58
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	429.4	355.1
Net Inc.	9.62	[illegible]
Per Share	1.33	1.84

1986 9-month net includes charge of $4.8 million.

Friday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s)./I
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend./I
c — liquidating dividend./I
cld — called./I
d — new yearly low./I
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months./I
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

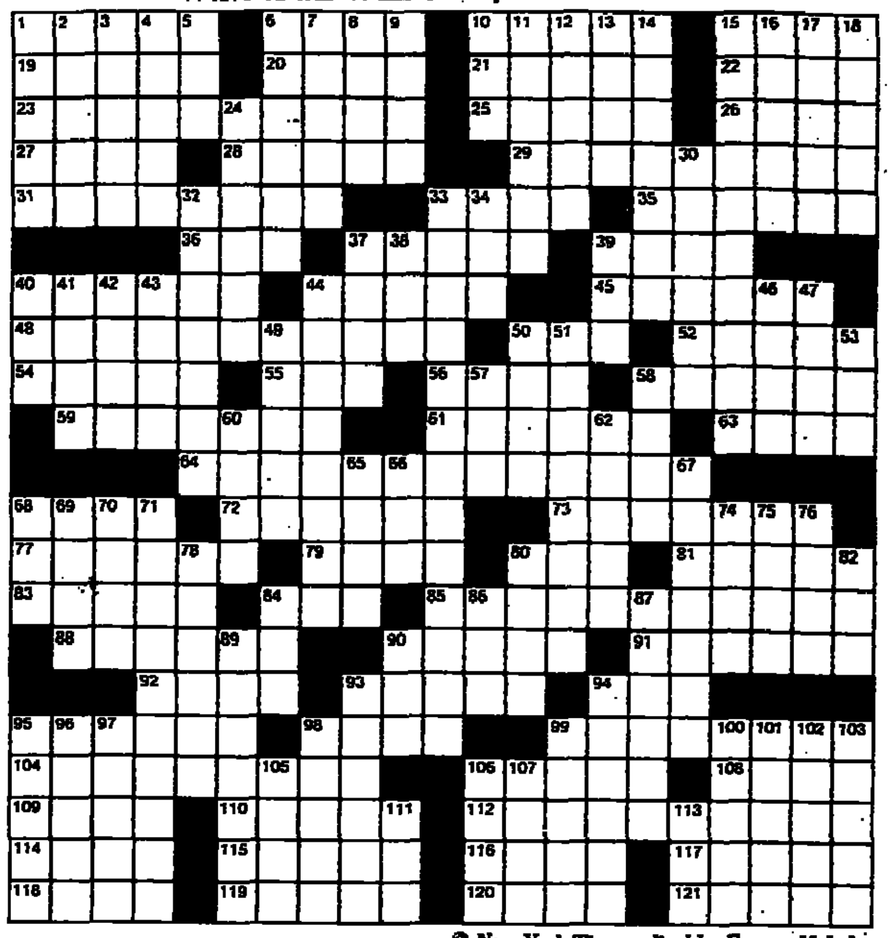
Who Did What? By Olive Dunn

ACROSS

1 Hors d'oeuvres à la française
6 Trite
10 Juniper
15 Cheerless
19 Pervasive characteristic
20 West Indian shrub
21 Olive-jar liquid
22 —— over the coals
23 What the thrifty tailor did
25 Hoarded
26 Actor Stone
27 Sheltered at sea
28 Related on the mother's side
29 What the slumbering carpenter did
31 Academic session
33 Air
35 Is filled with desire
36 Buffer
37 Bizarre
39 Prettyface, e.g.
40 Click beetle
44 Free
45 Circus Maximus officials
48 What the dissenting musicians did
50 Coll. degree
52 Dull
54 Indian stringed instrument
55 Vane ltrs.
56 Organic compound
58 Go back on one's word
59 Light, white wine
61 Conductor Antal ——
63 Game of chance
64 What the noisy architect did
68 Accumulation
72 Dough; cabbage
73 Very vivid
77 Slip by
79 Constructed
80 Hawaiian dish
81 Dorothy, to Em
83 There it is, mon ami!
84 Sanctum
85 What the resilient acrobat did
88 Emulated Greeley
90 Game aims
91 Tenant
92 Encamp
93 Relative of a raccoon
94 Cold ——
95 Scented bag
98 Diving bird
99 Got one's back up
104 What the lucky janitor did
106 Mug
108 River in central Africa
109 Jai ——
110 Persian water wheel
112 What the legal-minded dentist did
114 Young salmon
115 Subjected to worry
116 A chip for a kitty
117 Plight
118 Nestling hawk
119 Lyric poem
120 Shred
121 Fags

DOWN

1 Spotted cavies
2 As —— (ordinarily)
3 Tribal symbol
4 Carson role
5 —— Carlos, city in Brazil
6 Spread out
7 Lend —— (listen)
8 Gossip's delight
9 Differently
10 Major TV network
11 Canceled
12 Living-room piece
13 Once more
14 —— vireo
15 What the forgetful artist did
16 Shaver
17 City SE of Cleveland
18 Wampum
24 Delay
30 Infer
32 Menace on the road
33 What the shortsighted sailor did
34 Wrath
37 Had on
38 Eternity
39 —— in (confine)
40 Sextet in "Little Nellie Kelly"
41 Friable soil
42 Height: Comb. form
43 Part of Ali's rec.
44 Desolate
46 Weapon for Flynn
47 Token
49 Kind of trope or scope
50 Tender
51 Announces loudly
53 —— gratias
57 Pound work
58 Uproar
60 Rich material
62 Stimulant
65 Spirited self-assurance
66 Book by William Wharton
67 Cowcatchers' kin
68 Unit of energy
69 Plant used in remedies for dry skin
70 Uttered
71 What the nit-picking barber did
74 Pen points
75 Vast quantities
76 —— signum
78 Glossy fabric
80 Hungarian farm dog
82 Scrape by, with "out"
84 Banned insecticide
86 This won't fill a filly
87 Sir Galahad's mother
89 International agreement
90 Icky stuff
93 Reproduced
94 Bacon or Lamb
95 Kind of grace or goat
96 Mitigate
97 State on Brazil's NE coast
98 Objet d'art
99 Colorful tropical fish
100 For all voices
101 "The Merry Widow" composer
102 Choice
103 Sandy tracts in England
105 Hamlet
106 Gaiter
107 "Elmer's ——"
111 He wrote "Fables in Slang"
113 Property: Abbr.



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PEANUTS

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

BOOKS

THE MOON PINNACE
By Thomas Williams. 352 pages. $17.95. Doubleday, 245 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10167.

Reviewed by
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

A PINNACE, says the dictionary, "is a light sailing vessel, esp. one formerly used in attendance on a larger vessel." There are several pinnaces in Thomas Williams's haunting new book, "The Moon Pinnace" — his eighth novel altogether, but his first since he published "The Followed Man" nearly eight years ago. There is Doris Perkins, whom her childhood playmate and someday-to-be lover, John Hearne, has nicknamed Dory. Not Dorie, but Dory, she insists to herself, "a good useful thing, tight in the seams, agile, made of good wood, maybe not too brilliant or pretty but well constructed."

Then there is the lima bean, *Phaseolus lunatus*, "a little boat shaped like the moon, a half- or quarter-moon," someone observes. "Specifically a pinnace, a light sailing craft used as a scout or a tender. Also, figuratively, a woman, a mistress." John Hearne doesn't like lima beans. But as Dory's father points out, "They say you ain't a man till you like lima beans." In time, John comes to terms with lima beans and Dory, a pinnace to his inconstant moon.

Does the conjunction of pinnaces, lima beans, moons, and constancy here seem odd, even jarring? Incongruous elements have always been a problem in Williams's fiction, which has usually been traditional in form but has deviated occasionally into the highly experimental, most successfully in "The Hair of Harold Roux," which won the 1975 National Book Award. He has had an especially difficult time reconciling the tenderness of his characters with the violence that is visited upon them, or his near reverence for traditional New England values.

In "The Moon Pinnace," his strategy of juxtaposition is geographical. At the opening of the story it is the spring of 1948 and John Hearne and Dory Perkins have re-encountered each other in their home town of Leah, New Hampshire (the setting of a number of his novels) — John as college student and veteran of World War II, Dory as a graduating high-school student. They fall in love, or rather Dory expresses what she has felt since childhood, and John acts on an attraction his self-consciousness won't allow him precisely to define, though whatever it is he feels guilty about it.

Then they separate, John to ride out West on a motorcycle in search of the father who abandoned him as a child, Dory to take charge of a lakeside resort inhabited by a clique of decadent European émigrés. Ridiculous and even terrible things happen to each of them as their respective adventures unfold in alternate chapters.

John discovers that his father has become the leader of a crackpot religious community, which includes a half-sister John never knew about who is a 17-year-old victim of Down's Syndrome, as well as an Air Force veteran who feels responsible for the fire-bombing of Tokyo. The group supports its church by running a food-freezing plant that specializes in packaging lima beans and causing grotesque accidents. But neither John's nor Dory's experiences seem real; the nuttiness and violence belong to Europe and California, with which authentic America is barely infected. In the autumn, Dory and John retreat to convalesce and confront one another again in Leah, the center and ground zero of Williams's moral universe.

Williams's fictional strategy here is not always successful. Despite the unreality of California and the European colony, the narrative still somehow loses its moral focus now and then. There is a near-sentimentality in the way Williams indulges the violence and grotesque. These failings, along with the tendency of Williams's prose to brood inordinately, slow the pace of "The Moon Pinnace" and turn its meaning muddy in places. Liking lima beans is finally not quite enough.

Still, his characters are wonderfully solid and individual on the page, especially his New Hampshirites. His prose aches with its tenderness for human vulnerability. His belief in "honor, loyalty, honesty, kindness — the usual stuff," as Dory describes the contents of her high-school valedictory speech, prevails in the face of a world that even Dory and John recognize to be "in a state of jihad, the sects at each other's throats everywhere."

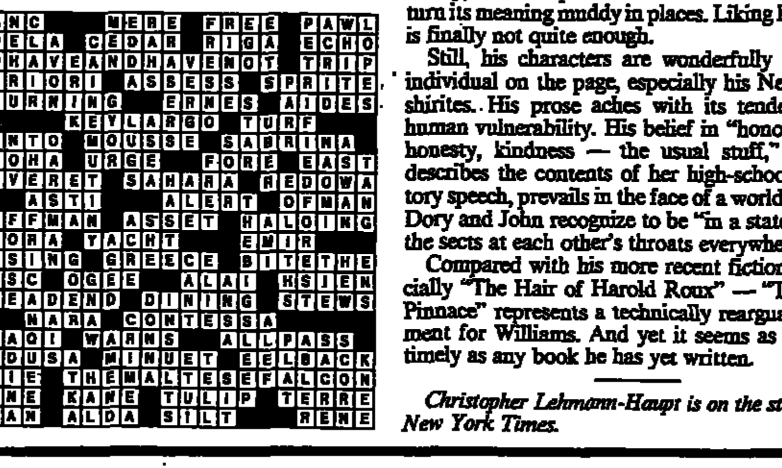
Compared with his more recent fiction — especially "The Hair of Harold Roux" — "The Moon Pinnace" represents a technically rearguard movement for Williams. And yet it seems as right and timely as any book he has yet written.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

DENNIS THE MENACE

"MOM'S HAD A ROUGH DAY. SHE SAYS I'M ALL YOURS."

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	30	86	21	70	fr
Amsterdam	20	68	10	50	fr
Athens	32	90	23	73	fr
Barcelona	28	82	18	64	fr
Belgrade	20	68	17	63	r
Berlin	20	68	16	61	o
Brussels	18	64	9	48	cl
Bucharest	27	81	17	63	o
Budapest	29	84	16	61	cl
Copenhagen	19	66	14	57	cl
Costa Del Sol	28	82	18	64	fr
Dublin	15	59	12	54	o
Edinburgh	15	59	9	48	o
Florence	19	84	17	63	fr
Frankfurt	20	68	16	61	o
Geneva	21	70	16	61	st
Helsinki	23	73	11	52	fr
Istanbul	28	82	20	68	fr
Las Palmas	27	81	21	70	fr
Lisbon	31	88	19	66	fr
London	19	66	11	52	cl
Madrid	33	91	19	66	fr
Milan	24	75	19	66	o
Moscow	21	70	11	52	cl
Munich	22	72	13	55	cl
Nice	24	75	20	68	cl
Oslo	18	64	14	57	sh
Paris	21	70	14	57	cl
Prague	21	70	16	61	o
Reykjavik	11	52	8	46	o
Rome	25	77	17	63	cl
Stockholm	18	64	16	61	sh
Strasbourg	19	66	18	64	o
Venice	26	79	19	66	fr
Vienna	20	68	18	64	r
Warsaw	27	81	14	57	fr
Zurich	17	63	15	59	st
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	30	86	12	54	fr
Beirut	—	—	—	—	na
Damascus	37	99	18	64	fr
Jerusalem	31	88	20	68	fr
Tel Aviv	31	88	20	68	fr
OCEANIA					
Auckland	13	55	5	41	o
Sydney	20	68	9	48	fr

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	32	90	25	77	o
Beijing	29	84	21	70	o
Hong Kong	31	88	26	79	sh
Manila	32	90	24	75	o
New Delhi	32	90	25	77	o
Seoul	26	79	21	70	r
Shanghai	35	95	26	79	cl
Singapore	32	90	26	79	fr
Taipei	34	93	24	75	cl
Tokyo	33	91	21	70	cl
AFRICA					
Algiers	29	84	15	59	fr
Cairo	36	97	23	73	fr
Cape Town	16	61	13	55	r
Casablanca	28	82	20	68	cl
Harare	25	77	9	48	fr
Lagos	27	81	22	72	o
Nairobi	25	77	6	43	cl
Tunis	29	84	18	64	fr
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	—	—	—	—	na
Caracas	27	81	20	68	r
Lima	19	66	14	57	o
Mexico City	22	72	11	52	pc
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	na
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	18	64	10	50	pc
Atlanta	36	97	23	73	fr
Boston	26	79	20	68	pc
Chicago	35	95	23	73	fr
Denver	30	86	15	59	pc
Detroit	34	93	22	72	fr
Honolulu	32	90	23	73	fr
Houston	34	93	22	72	pc
Los Angeles	29	84	23	73	pc
Miami	33	91	25	77	pc
Minneapolis	33	91	25	77	pc
Montreal	26	79	16	61	cl
Nassau	31	88	24	75	fr
New York	30	86	21	70	pc
San Francisco	19	66	13	55	fr
Seattle	23	73	11	52	pc
Toronto	25	77	16	61	cl
Washington	37	99	25	77	fr

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Smooth. FRANKFURT: Fair. Temp. 20—16 (68—61). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 21—11 (70—52). MADRID: Fair. Temp. 30—17 (86—63). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 31—23 (88—73). PARIS: Fair. Temp. 25—12 (77—54). ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 25—16 (77—61). TEL AVIV: Na. ZURICH: Fair. Temp. 21—10 (70—50). BANGKOK: Showers. Temp. 32—26 (90—79). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temp. 31—25 (88—77). SEOUL: Rain. Temp. 26—21 (79—70). SINGAPORE: Fair. Temp. 32—27 (90—81). MANILA: Thunderstorms. Temp. 31—7 (88—81). TOKYO: Fair. Temp. 33—21 (91—70).

World Stock Markets

July 18

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	604	604
ACF Holding	N.A.	N.A.
Aegon	102.50	102.50
Akzo	160.50	161.10
AHold	90.10	90.20
AMEV	77.70	78.10
A'Dam Rubber	N.A.	N.A.
Amro Bank	108.70	109.00
BVG	N.A.	N.A.
Buehrmann T	216.50	215
Caland Hldg	N.A.	N.A.
Elsevier-NDU	208	207.50
Fokker	89.70	90.60
Gist Brocades	53.80	54.60
Heineken	171.20	171
Hoogovens	108.50	109.20
KLM	46.40	46.30
Naarden	N.A.	N.A.
Nat. Neder	83.90	84.20
Nedlloyd	165	163.80
NMB	216.50	215
Oce Vander G	508	507
Pakhoed	57.80	53.70
Philips	51.10	51.40
Robeco	90.30	90.70
Rodamco	132.60	132.60
Rolinco	83	83
Rorento	50.20	50.20
Royal Dutch	189.20	191
Unilever	492	494
Van Ommeren	36	35
VMF-Stork	N.A.	N.A.
VNU	334	334

ANP.CBS Gen'l Index: 289.50
Previous: 289.60
Source: Reuters.

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	2725	2730
Bekaert	N.A.	N.A.
Cockerill	133	135
Cobepa	N.A.	N.A.
EBES	4540	4540
GB-Inno-BM	7330	7350
GBL	3115	3150
Gevaert	5700	5740
Hoboken	7160	7150
Intercom	N.A.	N.A.
Kredietbank	N.A.	N.A.
Petrofina	8730	8720
Soc. Générale	5810	5850
Sofina	9850	9830
Solvay	7570	7540
Traction Elec	5550	N.Q.
UCB	N.A.	N.A.
Unerg	N.A.	N.A.
V Montagne	5740	5740

Current Stock Index: 3487.38
Previous: 3464.82
Source: Reuters.

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	291	289.50
Allianz Vers	2068	2080
Altana	N.A.	N.A.
BASF	246.70	247
Bayer	270.60	269.50
Bay Hypo Bk	N.A.	N.A.
Bay Vereinsbk	495	498
BBC	N.A.	N.A.
BHF-Bank	N.A.	N.A.
BMW	567	562
Commerzbank	289	287.80
Cont Gummi	290	289.50
Daimler-Benz	1145	1310
Degussa	N.A.	N.A.
Deut. Babcock	N.A.	N.A.
Deutsche Bank	732	753
Dresdner Bank	390	390.50
Harpener	N.A.	N.A.
Hochtief	N.A.	N.A.
Hoechst	248.20	247.80
Hoesch	151.10	155.50
Horten	175	177.50
Hussel	539	525
IWKA	N.A.	N.A.
Kali + Salz	N.A.	N.A.
Karstadt	354	352
Kaufhof	437	445
Kloeckner H-D	209.40	211
Kloecknerwk	N.A.	N.A.
Krupp Stahl	N.A.	N.A.
Linde	682	655
Lufthansa	N.A.	166
MAN	218	218
Mannesmann	177.50	181
Muench Rueck	N.A.	N.A.
Nixdorf	573.50	568.50
PKI	819	815
Porsche	979	978
Preussag	171.50	175
PWA	N.A.	N.A.
RWE	195.50	198
Rheinmetall	N.A.	N.A.
Schering	530	530
SEL	N.A.	N.A.
Siemens	603.50	598.50
Thyssen	149.50	153
Veba	242.50	240
Volkswagenwk	463.50	460
Wella	N.A.	N.A.

Commerzbank Index: N.A.
Previous: N.A.
Source: Reuters.

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	17.70	17.70
Cathay Pacific	5.35	5.35
Cheung Kong	20.40	20.50
China Light	15.60	15.20
Green Island	7.80	7.80
Hang Seng Bk	33.50	33.75
Henderson	2.325	2.30
China Gas	16.30	16.40
HK Electric	8.95	8.85
HK Realty A	11.20	11.30
HK Hotels	34.00	34.25
HK Land	5.85	5.85
HK Shang Bk	6.70	6.70
HK Telephone	11.70	11.80
HK Yaumatei	N.A.	N.A.
HK Wharf	7.20	7.20
Hutch Whamp	28.50	28.50
Hysan	N.A.	N.A.
Jardine	13.70	13.70
Jardine Sec	13.70	13.60
Kowloon Motor	8.55	8.45
Miramar Hotel	N.A.	N.A.
New World	4.05	4.00
SHK Props	12.40	12.30
Stelux	1.65	1.65
Swire Pacific A	12.00	11.90
Tai Cheung	1.94	1.92
Wing On Co	1.75	1.66
Winsor	8.20	8.15
World Int'l	2.60	2.60

Hang Seng Index: 1737.60
Previous: 1737.71
Source: Reuters.

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	510	510
Allied-Lyons	323	320
AngloAm Gold	50¾	51¼
Ass Brit Foods	N.A.	N.A.
Asda-MFI Gp	146	146
Barclays	519	524
Bass	N.A.	N.A.
B.A.T.	388	400
Beecham	411	425
BL	N.A.	N.A.
Blue Circle	611	615
BOC Group	312	316
Boots	243	242
Bowater Indus	315	318
BP	578	581
Brit Telecom	196	198
Brit Aerospace	N.A.	N.A.
Britoil	143	148
BTR	305	318
Burmah	403	405
Cable Wireless	688	688
Cadbury Schw	170	172
Charter Cons	246	250
Commercial U	314	318
Cons Gold	422	432
Cookson Group	N.A.	N.A.
Courtaulds	283	288
Dalgety	N.A.	N.A.
De Beers	620	627
Driefontein	$11	$11⅛
Fisons	610	615
Free St Ged	56⅜	56⅝
GEC	192	196
Gen Accident	849	859
GKN	348	353
Glaxo	963	993
Grand Met.	383	390
GRE	912	917
Guinness	N.A.	N.A.
GUS	10¼	10¼
Hanson	N.A.	N.A.
Hawker	533	535
ICI	989	994
Imperial Gp	N.A.	N.A.
Jaguar	521	540
Land Sec	332	336
Legal General	261	263
Lloyds Bank	419	424
Lonrho	N.A.	N.A.
Lucas	576	580
Marks & Sp	198	202
Metal Box	750	720
Midland Bank	559	557
Nat West Bank	517	522
P and O	495	498
Pilkington	N.A.	N.A.
Plessey	216	216
Prudential	852	862
Racal Elect	N.A.	N.A.
Randfontein	$N.A.	$N.A.
Rank	507	509
Reed Intl	10⅛	10⅛
Reuters	480	485
Royal Dutch £	52½	52¾
RTZ	544	567
Saatchi	N.A.	N.A.
Sainsbury	N.A.	N.A.
Sears Holdings	N.A.	N.A.
Shell	790	788
STC	N.A.	160
Std Chartered	744	744
Storehouse	N.A.	N.A.
Sun Alliance	N.A.	N.A.
Tate & Lyle	578	580
Tesco	N.A.	N.A.
Thorn EMI	454	462
T.I. Group	516	523
Trafalgar Hse	N.A.	N.A.
THF	155	157
Ultramar	163	166
Unilever £	17½	17½
United Biscuits	N.A.	N.A.
Vickers	428	433
War Loan 3½ £	38¼	38¼
Woolworth	630	635

F.T. 30 Index: 1295.40
Previous: 1314.80
F.T.S.E. 100 Index: 1584.40
Previous: 1609.30
Source: Reuters.

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	749	741
Alsthom Atl.	N.A.	N.A.
Av. Dassault	N.A.	N.A.
Bancaire	1230	1220
BIC	N.A.	566
Bongrain	N.A.	N.A.
Bouygues	N.A.	N.A.
BSN-GD	3880	3858
Carrefour	3260	3270
Chargeurs	1200	1210
Club Med	N.A.	N.A.
Darty	N.A.	N.A.
Dumez	N.A.	N.A.
Elf-Aquitaine	281	278.50
Europe 1	N.A.	N.A.
Gen Eaux	1220	N.A.
Hachette	2640	2645
Lafarge Cop	1298	1296
Legrand	N.A.	N.A.
Lesieur	N.A.	N.A.
L'Oreal	3680	3640
Martell	N.A.	N.A.
Matra	N.A.	N.A.
Merlin	N.A.	N.A.
Michelin	3120	3110
Moet Hennessy	2215	2201
Moulinex	N.A.	66.10
Occidentale	990	982
Pernod Ric	959	950
Perrier	799	786
Peugeot	960	955
Printemps	531	542
Radiotechn	911	919
Redoute	1748	1730
Roussel Uclaf	1430	1450
Sanofi	N.A.	N.A.
Skis Rossignol	N.A.	N.A.
Telemecan	3335	3320
Thomson CSF	1450	1410
Total	N.A.	N.A.

CAC Index: N.A.
Previous: N.A.
Source: Reuters.

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.36	3.36
ANZ	4.40	4.44
BHP	8.20	8.50
Boral	4.12	4.12
Bougainville	2.52	2.50
Coles	5.04	5.04
Comalco	2.12	2.16
CRA	5.84	5.72
CSR	2.98	2.92
Dunlop	3.20	3.10
Elders IXL	4.92	4.88
ICI Australia	2.42	2.40
Magellan	1.05	1.10
MIM	1.76	1.78
Nat Aust Bank	5.72	5.10
News Corp	19.50	19.80
N Broken Hill	1.78	1.78
Poseidon	2.71	2.70
Qld Coal Trust	1.66	1.65
Santos	3.44	3.42
Thomas Nation	3.22	3.15
West Mining	3.15	3.10
Westpac Bkng	4.57	4.58
Woodside	0.80	0.82

All Ordinaries Index: 1139.40
Previous: 1126.90
Source: Reuters.

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	445	440
Asahi Chem.	836	822
Asahi Glass	1260	1250
Bank of Tokyo	786	785
Bridgestone	681	697
Canon	935	957
Casio	1300	1320
C. Itoh	610	605
Dai Nip. Print	2000	1910
Daiwa House	N.A.	N.A.
Daiwa Sec	1730	1690
Fanuc	5980	6230
Fuji Bank	N.A.	N.A.
Fuji Photo	2710	2690
Fujitsu	850	881
Hitachi	778	790
Hitachi Cable	N.A.	N.A.
Honda	1080	1030
JAL	11000	10900
Kajima	908	890
Kansai Power	3380	3110
Kaw Steel	210	202
Kirin Brewery	1570	1530
Komatsu	471	484
Kubota	393	394
Kyocera	3540	3460
Matsu El Inds	1230	1260
Matsu El Wks	1400	1410
Mitsubishi Bk	1470	1480
Mitsubi Chem.	829	834
Mitsubi Elec	348	355
Mitsubi Heavy	425	419
Mitsubishi	851	837
Mitsui & Co	508	580
Mitsukoshi	1360	1270
Mitsumi	996	1030
NEC	1220	1300
NGK Insltrs	N.A.	N.A.
Nikko Sec	1400	1330
Nipp Kogaku	N.A.	N.A.
Nippon Oil	1330	1300
Nippon Steel	197	192
Nippon Yusen	447	437
Nissan	570	567
Nomura Sec	2480	2380
Olympus	1000	1020
Pioneer	1790	1830
Ricoh	799	810
Sharp	878	890
Shimazu	N.A.	N.A.
Shinetsu Chem	N.A.	N.A.
Sony	2910	2960
Sumitomo Bk	1810	1800
Sumit Chem	428	406
Sumit Marine	1060	990
Sumit Metal	N.A.	148
Taisei Corp	572	553
Taisho Marine	937	890
Takeda Chem	1790	1710
TDK	3250	3350
Teijin	511	510
Tokio Marine	1470	1390
Tokyo El Pwr	4870	4580
Toppan Print	1550	1520
Toray Ind	639	611
Toshiba	425	432
Toyota	1300	1330
Yamaichi Sec	1350	1300

Nikkei/DJ Index: 17838.84
Previous: 17725.63
New Index: 1396.58
Previous: 1384.15
Source: Reuters.

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	6750	6550
Alusuisse	630	650
Autophon	7250	7240
Bank Leu	3325	3400
Brown Boveri	1725	1725
Ciba Geigy	3300	3250
Credit Suisse	3480	3460
Elektrowatt	3390	3370
Interdiscount	4900	4700
Jacob Suchard	8050	8075
Jelmoli	3330	3330
Landis Gyr	N.A.	N.A.
Moevenpick	6500	6500
Nestle	8000	8050
Oerlikon B	1750	1730
Roche Baby	10000	9950
Sandoz	1550	1575
Schindler	3400	3480
Sulzer	562	560
Surveillance	N.A.	N.A.
Swissair	1360	1350
SBC	517	511
Swiss Reinsur	N.A.	N.A.
Swiss Volksbk	N.A.	N.A.
Union Bank	N.A.	N.A.
Winterthur	6250	6200
Zurich Ins.	3850	3850

SBC Index: N.A.
Previous: N.A.
Source: Reuters.

"N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend."

Toronto *July 17*

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3250	AbH Prce	$23	22½	22¾	—¼
400	Acklands	$19½	19½	19½	
2400	Agnico E	$22¾	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
700	Agra Ind A	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
22800	Alt Energy	$10⅛	9⅞	10	—⅛
1700	Alta Nat	$12¼	12¼	12¼	
928	Algoma St	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
3041	A Barick	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
14374	Atco I f	$9⅛	8⅞	9	+⅛
52463	BCED	375	365	365	—10
3050	BCED A	$6⅞	6¾	6¾	
1143	BP Canada	$26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	—¼
21000	Bank BC	310	300	310	+5
297588	Bank N S	$16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
100	Baton	$24½	24½	24½	+½
3288	Bonanza R	138	135	135	
1300	Bralorne	130	125	125	
4875	Bramalea	$22¼	22	22	
7808	Brenda M	$8¼	8¼	8¼	
61542	BCFP	$13⅝	13½	13½	—⅛
285968	BC Res	118	115	118	+2
21530	BC Phone	$27⅝	27½	27⅝	+¼
5500	Brunswk	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
6525	Budd Can	$35	34⅞	35	
56423	CAE	$12	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
8905	CCL B f	$19	18¾	18¾	
7780	Cad Fry	$23½	23	23¼	—½
800	Campeau f	$26¼	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
1962	C Nor West	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
50300	C Packrs	$17½	16¾	17¼	+¼
400	C Tung	$8½	8½	8½	
50	CGE	$99¾	99¾	99¾	—2¾
135976	CI Bk Com	$17¾	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
17671	CTire A f	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—⅜
400	C Util B	$18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	—¼
107300	Cara	$10	9¾	9⅞	+⅛
181	Celanese	$17	17	17	
200	Centrl Tr	$17	16¾	16¾	—¼
25	CHUM	$54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	—2½
87305	Cineplex	$20	19½	19⅞	+⅜
64800	C Distb A	$7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
2900	CDistb B f	$7	6⅞	7	
2085	CTL Bank	$10¼	10	10	—⅛
2100	Conwest A	$8⅝	8¼	8¼	+⅛
28700	Coseka R	77	72	72	—4
1200	Conron A	$18¼	18	18	—⅛
700	Crownx	$30	29¾	29¾	—⅜
4600	Czar Res	127	126	127	—3
9257	Denison A p	$6½	6	6	—⅜
108257	Denison B f	$6	5¾	5¾	—⅜
7600	Develcon	330	320	320	—10
2000	Dickinsn A f	$7⅜	7¼	7¼	
3000	Dickinsn B	$7½	7¼	7¼	—⅛
18763	Dofasco	$27⅞	27½	27½	—¼
400	Donohue	$26⅞	26¾	26⅞	
44	Du Pont A	$36½	36½	36½	—⅜
29807	Dylex A	$17⅞	17½	17½	—½
400	Elcthom X	$12	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
200	Emco	$38¼	38¼	38¼	+⅛
27100	Equity Svr	410	385	400	
51300	FCA Intl	$17½	17¼	17⅜	+¼
4273	C Falcon C	$18	18	18	
72400	Ficnbrdge	$19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	—¼
21610	Fed Ind A	$16⅞	16½	16⅞	+⅛
40	Fed Pion	$29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	—⅜
1400	F City Fin	$14½	14¼	14¼	—⅜
10450	Gendis A	$19⅝	19½	19½	
5650	Geac Comp	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
1500	Gibraltar	$9¼	9⅛	9⅛	—⅜
25250	Goldcorp f	$6¼	6	6⅛	+⅛
300	Grafit G	$20	20	20	—1⅛
1500	GL Forest	$25½	25¼	25½	+¼
258	Gt Pacific	$45	45	45	
13963	Greyhnd	$27⅞	27¾	27¾	
506	H Group A	450	450	450	
1650	Hawker	$27½	27½	27½	+⅛
1510	Hayes D	$15½	15	15	+⅛
2100	Hees Intl	$34⅛	33½	33⅝	—½
358	Hollinger	$23⅞	23¼	23¼	—⅜
2147	H Bay Co	$28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
144277	Imasco	$34½	34	34⅛	—⅛
5300	Indal	$15¼	15	15	
100	Inglis	$20	20	20	—1
5300	Inland Gas	$12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	
12150	I Corona o	$19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
59530	Intl Thom	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
18925	Inter Pipe	$42	42	42	—1⅛
1000	Ipsco	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
5200	Jannock	$25¼	25	25¼	
1300	Kelsey H	$25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+⅛
2400	Kerr Add	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	
11678	Labatt	$23⅛	23	23⅛	+⅛
375	Lacana	$8½	8½	8½	
2106	LOnt Cem	$24½	24	24½	+½
[illegible]	[illegible]	$12¾	12¾	12¾	+⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14⅝	+⅛
6800	Magna A f	$31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	
200	MDS H A	$17¼	17¼	17¼	
4700	MICC	$7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
57521	Mclan H X	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
191	Maritime f	$15¼	15¼	15¼	
2858	Molson A f	$28½	28⅜	28⅜	
1800	Molson B	$28¼	28⅛	28⅛	
250	Murphy	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
300	Nabisco L	$39½	39¼	39¼	
63983	Noranda	$17½	17⅜	17⅜	
4515	Norcen	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
210083	Nva AltA f	470	460	465	
4641	Nowsco W	$11¼	11¼	11¼	
23894	NuWst so A	27	27	27	
100	Oakwood	230	220	220	
21207	Omnibus o	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
36007	Oshawa A f	$23⅞	23½	23⅞	
149275	Pac W Airln	$16¼	16	16¼	
2850	Pamour	$9½	9⅜	9⅜	
4400	PanCan P	$24	23⅞	24	
100	Pembina	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
840	Pine Point	$9⅞	9	9½	
6348	Placer	$24⅝	24	24	
1135	Que Sturg o	390	385	385	
7808	Rayrock f	$5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
9400	Redpath	$29	28½	28⅞	
2122	ReedSt I Sp	$32	31½	31½	
158	Rogers A	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
1500	Roman	$9½	9⅛	9⅛	
45000	Sceptre	258	250	250	
8310	Scotts f	$38½	38¼	38½	
51496	Sears Can	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
1720	SHL Systm	$23½	23	23½	
12513	Shell Can	$20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	
237833	Sherritt	$6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
1100	Slater B f	$14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
1580	Southam	$24⅝	24½	24⅝	
9234	Spar Aero f	$26	25½	25½	
273485	Stelco A	$24¼	24	24	
5800	Sulpetro	60	55	55	
10	Teck Cor A	$22½	22½	22½	
11457	Teck B f	$21⅝	21½	21½	
189608	Tex Can	$25½	25	25	
28520	Thom N A	$31½	30⅞	31½	
171885	Tor Dm Bk	$22¼	22⅛	22	
3642	Torstar B f	$31	30¾	31	
58	Traders A f	$46	44	46	
958	Trns Mt	$13	12¾	12¾	
2100	Trinity Res	59	60	50	
13378	TrnAlta UA	$28⅛	28	28⅛	
65285	TrCan PL	$16⅝	16½	16⅝	
4511	Trimac	250	245	245	
11069	Trilon A	$32	31¾	31¾	
8125	Trizec A f	$28½	27⅞	27⅞	
247871	Turbo	51	48½	51	
15350	Unicorp A f	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
1093	Un Carbid	$17	17	17	
12400	U Entprise	$12	11½	11½	
431	U Keno	$7	7	7	
12780	Versil A f	210	210	210	
14200	Vestgron	40	35	35	
3586	Wardair	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
2200	Weldwod	$22	22	22	
3400	Westmin	$7¼	7	7	
1200	Weston	$33	33	33	
56316	Woodwd A	$7	7	7	
	Total sales	13,977,274 shares			

	Close	Prev.
TSE 300 Index:	2,968.10	[illegible]

Montreal *July 17*

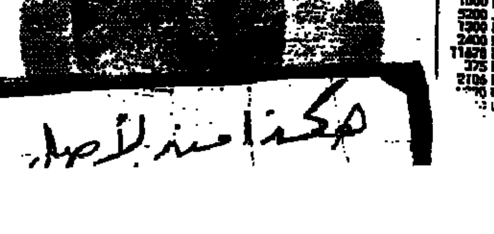
Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
14914	Bank Mont	$32⅝	32	32⅛	
23080	BombrdrA	$22⅝	22	22⅛	
9345	BombrdrB	$22½	22	22	
800	CB Pak	$27½	27¼	27⅜	
33940	Cascades	$16½	15⅝	16⅛	
4625	CanBath	$24½	24⅛	24⅛	
3333	DomTxtA	$18½	18¼	18⅜	
8294	MntTrst	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
20400	NatBk Cda	$27	26⅝	26⅝	
19484	Noverco	$12⅛	11⅞	12	
56290	Power Corp	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
6204	Provigo	$20⅞	20½	20½	
2200	RollandA	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
25356	Royal Bank	$32⅞	32¼	32½	
1855	RoyTrstco	$30⅝	30½	30⅝	
500	SteinbrgA	$43	42½	42⅞	

Total Sales 2,735,549 shares.

To Our Readers

Because of a strike at Agence France-Presse, the World Stock Market prices are incomplete in this edition. We regret the inconvenience to readers.

The Global Newspaper.



SPORTS

...iple' Wins ...ingularly ...d Game

...d by Our Staff From Dispatches

...INNATI — Fittingly and ...ly, a misplayed fly ball ...e game Thursday night be... Cincinnati Reds and the ...phia Phillies.

...eds beat the Phillies, 7-6, ...nings, but not before four ...errors had led to six un...

...EBALL ROUNDUP

...ns and a passed ball had ...the tying run to score in the ...of the ninth.

...s like both teams were still ...ree-day break" for the all..., said Phillie right fielder ...ilson. He misjudged Pete ...ng fly ball with two out in ...nd Wade Rowdon scored ...with the winning run.

...surprised he hit it that far," ...id. He overran the ball, ...to make a sliding catch, ...ball glanced off his glove. ...redited with a triple.

...had tied at 6 with three ...bottom of the ninth. ...seman Juan Samuel's ...on a double-play ball ...e first to score, and the ...came in when catcher ...ell mishandled a pitch.

...top of the inning, after ...pitcher John Franco ...row into center field on a ...all, catcher Sal Butera ...ly to first, giving the Phil... Rose's throwing error ...tial double-play grounder ...nth led to two runs.

..., Astros 2: In Houston, ...n took an eight-strike... ...itter into the seventh, got ...en walked three straight ...York scored seven runs. ...tra singled in two and ...awberry, who had struck ...ng for the first out that ...ubled in three.

...ninth, the Astros sent ...Craig Reynolds to the ...finish up the game. He ...ree runs.

..., Cubs 4: In Chicago, ...da Bine hit his first ... seven years and Jose ...e in two runs to help San ...win.

...OREBOARD

...aseball

...y's Line Scores

...RICAN LEAGUE

...001 000 010—2 4 2
...000 101 12x—5 6 1
...10), Jackson (8) and Sakata; ...and Desmarais. W—Dixon, 9-7. ...—Asse (24). HRs—Almanso... L. Baltimore, Lacy (7), Shelby ...0).

...001 002 003—6 9 0
...120 000 002—5 9 0
...on (5) and Skinner; Rasmue... and Hassey. W—Rasmussen, ...7-9. Sv—Righetti (20). HRs— ...(7). New York, Mattingly (15).

...010 000 000—1 6 0
...000 000 002—2 7 0
...liams (8), Harris (9) and ...R and LN Parrish. W—Terrell, ...6. 7-2. HR—Texas, LA Parrish

...000 000 100—1 5 1
...010 001 30x—5 10 0
...ellos (7), Schulze (8) and ...sen, Farr (9) and Sundberg. ...5-10. L—Candiotti, 8-7. HRs— ...ter (16). Kansas City, White

...100 100 110—3 10 1
...010 010 201—5 13 3
...s (7), Caruthi (9) and Whitt; ...5), Cook (7), Lucas (8), Corbett ...Warren (9). W—Key, 9-6. L— ...—Caruthi (1). HRs—Toronto, ...California, Burleson (4), Jones

...000 100 200 00—3 6 4
...000 010 000 04—5 11 0
...ford (7), Stanley (9) and Ged... Ladd (11) and S.Brodley. W— ...tanley, 5-3. HR—Seattle, Pres...

...TIONAL LEAGUE

...001 112 100—6 11 1
...010 000 003—4 9 1
...s (6), Robinson (8), Garrelts ...s Lynch, Gumpert (6), Fon... (9) and Davis. W—Blue, 7-4. ...HRs—San Francisco, Blue (1).

...000 000 200—2 7 0
...010 000 20x—4 9 0
...lurtry (2), Acker (5), Dedmon ...Youmans, Reardon (8) and ...Youmans, 10-5. L—Mahler, 10... (21).

...000 200 000—2 7 1
...001 000 20x—3 4 0
...efferts (8) and Kennedy; Rho... L. Robinson (9) and Pena. W— ...L—Rhoden, 9-4. Sv—Lefferts

...010 000 212 00—6 17 1
...000 011 012 01—7 11 2
...10 (7), Bedrosian (9), Gorman ...; Welsh, Murphy (4), Willis ...7), Franco (8), Power (10) and ...er, 4-6. L—Gorman, 8-1. HR— ...chmidt (20).

...000 100 010—2 9 1
...221 011 40x—12 17 1
...nda Bera (2), Powell (2), Diaz ...a, Trevino (8); Tudor, Soff (9) ...W—Tudor, 7-8. L—Hershiser, ...ngeles, Duncan (7).

...000 000 220—2 12 1
...100 000 000—1 6 2
...well (7), Myers (9) and Carter, ...n, DiPino (7), Kerfeld (7), Le... (9) and Ashby. W—Oledo, ...6-7.

...eague Standings

...RICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	56	32	.636	—
	51	39	.567	6
	44	40	.535	9
	47	41	.534	9
	46	43	.517	10½
	44	44	.500	12
	41	45	.477	14

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	48	40	.545	—
	47	42	.528	1½
	41	48	.461	7½
	40	47	.460	7½
	40	51	.440	9½
	37	52	.416	11½
	34	56	.378	15

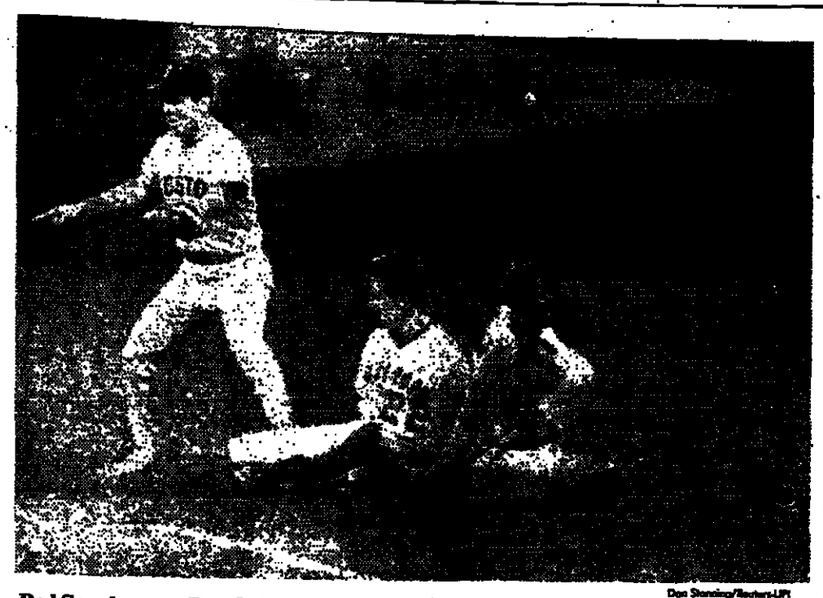
...TIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	60	25	.706	—
	47	38	.553	13
	42	44	.488	18½
	37	50	.425	24
	36	49	.424	24
	35	51	.407	25½

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	49	40	.551	—
	47	42	.528	2
	46	43	.517	3
	41	44	.482	6
	42	47	.472	7
	40	49	.449	9



Don Stanking/Reuters-UPI

Red Sox shortstop Roy Quinones landed on his back after mis-throwing the ball to second baseman Marty Barrett and falling over Scott Bradley of the Mariners. Seattle won in the 11th when Jim Presley, who was zero for five in the game, hit a two-out grand-slam homer.

Expos 4, Braves 2: In Montreal, Floyd Youmans and Jeff Reardon held Atlanta to seven hits and the Braves lost for the 10th time in their last 11 games.

Padres 2, Pirates 1: In Pittsburgh, Garry Templeton and Tim Flannery each drove in a run for San Diego in the fourth inning to back the four-hit pitching of Lance McCullers and Craig Lefferts.

Cardinals 12, Dodgers 2: In St. Louis, Tommy Herr got three of his team's 17 hits while John Tudor won for the first time in his last seven starts, allowing eight hits and striking out six.

Mariners 5, Red Sox 1: In the American League, in Seattle, Jim Presley went hitless his first five at-bats but in the 11th hit a two-out grand slam off Boston relief ace Bob Stanley. Stanley retired the first two batters before Harold Reynolds was safe on an error by first baseman Bill Buckner. Reynolds stole second, John Moses was walked intentionally and Phil Bradley drew a walk that loaded the bases.

Yankees 5, White Sox 4: In New York, Dennis Rasmussen won his sixth straight when right fielder Dave Winfield threw out Chicago pinch-runner Wayne Tolleson at the plate to end the game. Don Mattingly hit his 15th homer for the Yankees, with one on.

Orioles 6, Twins 2: In Baltimore, Lee Lacy drove in three runs with a two-run single and a homer against Minnesota, while Cal Ripken and John Shelby homered.

Tigers 2, Rangers 1: In Detroit, pinch-hitter Larry Herndon's double tied the score and he scored the winning run on Kirk Gibson's two-out walk with the bases loaded.

Royals 5, Indians 1: In Kansas City, Missouri, Bret Saberhagen ended his four-game losing streak by holding Cleveland to five hits for eight innings.

Blue Jays 8, Angels 5: In Anaheim, California, Rance Mulliniks' three-run homer during a five-run fifth off Don Sutton helped Toronto to win. *(AP, UPI)*

■ **Howser Has Tumor**

Dick Howser of the Royals, who was admitted to a hospital the day after he managed the American League to a 3-2 victory in the All-Star Game, will undergo surgery next week for a brain tumor, The Associated Press reported Friday from Kansas City, Missouri.

Howser, 50, was admitted to St. Luke's Hospital on Wednesday evening complaining of a stiff neck and headaches. He was absent from the Royals' game Thursday night.

"Neurosurgical consultation and a CAT scan of the head revealed a tumor of the left frontal lobe of the brain," the team's public relations director, Dean Vogelaar, said Friday. "Surgery is anticipated for the middle of next week."

Vogelaar said it would not be known until after surgery whether the tumor is malignant or benign.

Mike Ferraro, the third base coach and a former manager of the Cleveland Indians, has been named interim manager.

■ **Boyd Enters Hospital**

Dennis Boyd, the suspended Red Sox pitcher, admitted himself Thursday to the University of Massachusetts Medical Center for what the team said was a comprehensive evaluation that included drug testing, The Associated Press reported from Boston. The team said the hospitalization was "mutually agreed upon."

Details of the nature of the evaluation were not released and the Red Sox said no medical information would be disclosed without Boyd's permission.

Norman Ties Open Mark With 63

By Bob Green
The Associated Press

TURNBERRY, Scotland — Greg Norman, a day after complaining that the Ailsa course was humiliating, matched the record for the layout Friday with a seven-under-par 63 and led the British Open by two strokes after two rounds.

But even fashioning one of the greatest rounds ever played in a major tournament, which gave the Australian a three-under-par 137 total, did not satisfied him.

It was, "disappointing" said Norman. "I was trying to shoot 60."

He had eight birdies, an eagle and three bogeys on his card in the 115th playing of the most ancient of golf tournaments. Only a bogey on the final hole kept from having the best round in ever played in any of the four major tournaments.

There was not a single U.S. golfer among the top nine.

Gordon Brand, 30, an English touring pro, was the only other man to break par for 36 holes. He was at 139 after a second-round 68 in weather that improved greatly over Thursday's gales but remained chilly and breezy.

It was two more strokes back to Tommy Nakajima of Japan and Nick Faldo of England. Nakajima had a second-round 67, Faldo 70.

Bernhard Langer of West Germany, a former Masters champion, matched par 70 and was at 142. At 144 were first-round leader Ian Woosnam of Wales, Anders Forsbrand of Sweden, Gregory Turner of New Zealand and Jose-Maria Canizares of Spain, who had a 68. Woosnam slipped to 74, Forsbrand shot 73 and Turner 71.

Ray Floyd, the current U.S. Open champion, along with Payne Stewart, Bob Tway, Donnie Hammond, Gary Koch and D.A. Weibring were the best U.S. players, at 145. Floyd shot 67, Stewart 69, Weibring 70, Tway and Hammond 71 and Koch 72.

The rest of the Americans were scattered somewhere at the back of the pack, or on the roads leading to international airports.

The PGA Tour commissioner, Deane Beman, making an appearance as a competitor after 12 years as one of golf's top administrators, struggled to a 78 and at 153 failed to qualify for the final two rounds.

Former U.S. and British Open champion Johnny Miller (77-152), Tom Kite (74-152) and Larry Nelson, a former U.S. Open and PGA title-holder (75-156) also missed the cut.

John Redman/The Associated Press

Jack Nicklaus, although the steward appears to be dismissing him from the British Open tournament, was only taking a rest on the ninth green. He shot a 73 on his second round.

Even with that mob, there was no undue noise or distraction for the man who went to the gallery ropes to challenge some hecklers a month ago at the U.S. Open at Shinnecock Hills in Southampton, New York.

Jack Nicklaus, a three-time winner of the British Open, just made it. He again scored an eagle-3 on the 17th, shot 73 and was at 151, the cutoff figure.

Norman was by far the star of the day.

As the word spread through the gorse and over the dunes lining the Firth of Clyde, thousands of golf-mad Scots flocked to his side, clicking and burring in excitement.

"By the time we finished, we must have had 15,000 in the gallery," Norman said.

"All those people, thousands of them, and I was standing over a putt on the 17th and I couldn't hear a sound," he said. "It was as if there was no other golf shots being played on the course. It was eerie."

And it was at that point, looking at an 18-foot (5.4-meter) eagle putt, that Norman began "thinking about shooting 60. A 3-3 (eagle-birdie) finish would do it," he said.

He missed the eagle putt and tapped in for birdie, then three-putted for the bogey on the 18th, letting slip a 62 that would have been the lowest score ever compiled in any of the four majors, which include the U.S. Open, the Masters and the PGA.

As it was, Norman tied the British Open record, set by Mark Hayes on this course in 1977 and tied by Isao Aoki of Japan in 1980 at Muirfield. It also equaled the single-round record for the U.S. Open, set by Johnny Miller; for the Masters, set by Nick Price; and for the PGA, set by Floyd.

Pretournament favorite Seve Ballesteros of Spain was among those 11 over par and 14 behind Norman. Ballesteros shot a second-round 75. Bracketed with him were two-time British Open winner Lee Trevino, with a 71, and the defending champion, Sandy Lyle of Scotland, with a 73.

Norman started the day's play four strokes back, but made up the ground quickly.

He chipped in for a birdie on the second, then hit a two-iron to within four feet of the wind-whipped flag on the third. A six-iron nestled in about four feet away on the fourth and he had three birdies in a row.

He three-putted for bogey on No. 5, then hit a one-iron to within 20 feet of the cup on the 528-yard (482-meter) seventh and made eagle. He missed the green and bogeyed the eighth and made the turn in 32.

A two-iron second shot set up a five-foot birdie putt on the 10th and he came within a foot of making an ace on the 11th.

He used a three-iron to run the ball to within three feet on the 14th, and made an eight-foot putt for birdie on the 16th to go eight under for the day.

Golf

British Open

Second round scores Friday in the 115th British Open Golf Championship on the 6,957-yard, par-70 Ailsa course at Turnberry, Scotland (a-denotes amateur):

Gordon J. Brand	71-68—139
Tommy Nakajima	74-67—141
Bernhard Langer	72-70—142
Ian Woosnam	70-74—144
Payne Stewart	76-69—145
Donnie Hammond	74-71—145
Ben Crenshaw	71-69—146
Robert Lee	71-75—146
Tommy Armour III	76-70—146
Andy Bean	74-73—147
Sam Torrance	78-69—147
Jose-Maria Olazabal	78-69—147
Gary Player	75-72—147
Bob Charles	76-72—148
Larry Mize	79-69—148
John Mahaffey	75-73—148
David Graham	75-73—148
Tom Watson	77-71—148
Hsi Chuen Lu	80-69—149
Scott Simpson	78-71—149
Graham Marsh	79-71—150
Andrew Chandler	78-72—150
Hubert Green	77-73—150
Danny Edwards	77-73—150
Mark McNulty	80-71—151
Lee Trevino	80-71—151
Sandy Lyle	78-73—151
Peter Fowler	80-71—151
Jack Nicklaus	78-73—151
Martin Gray	75-76—151
Seve Ballesteros	76-75—151
Bill Rogers	80-72—152
Scott Verplank	77-75—152
Tom Kite	78-74—152
David Frost	79-74—153
Edward Webber	77-76—153
Mark Mouland	77-76—153
Peter Allen	83-71—154
Jerry Anderson	81-73—154
David Russell	81-73—154
Adam Hunter	78-77—155
Rodger Davis	81-74—155
Paul Way	79-77—156
John Bland	82-74—156
Larry Nelson	81-75—156
Carey Pavin	81-76—157
Jeff Hall	80-77—157
Michael Cahill	83-74—157
Seiichi Kanai	82-75—157
a-Andrew Cotton	79-79—158
a-Garth McGimpsey	85-76—161
Ken Brown	81-80—161
David Faherty	81-80—161
Robert Richardson	85-77—162
a-J.G.S. Robinson	83-79—162
David Curry	85-80—165
Jaime Gonzalez	85-82—167
Anders Forsbrand	71-73—144
Gregory Turner	73-71—144
Gary Weir	78-69—147
Ron Commons	72-77—149
Michael Clayton	76-74—150
Derrick Cooper	72-79—151
Neil Hansen	77-75—152
Denis Durnian	78-78—156
Bill Longmuir	83-76—159
Paul Carrisill	85-76—161
Howard Francis	85-82—167
Guy McQuinn	95-87—182
Greg Norman	74-63—137
Bob Tway	74-71—145
Raymond Floyd	78-67—145
James Heggarty	75-72—147
Carl Mason	76-73—149
Manuel Pinero	78-71—149
Vaughan Somers	73-77—150
Kristen Moe	76-74—150
Frank Nobilo	76-75—151
Dan Pohl	75-76—151
Maurice Bembridge	76-78—154
Richard Masters	73-81—154
Gordon Brand, Jr.	80-79—159
Glenn Ralph	81-79—160
Craig Stadler	82-WD
Nick Faldo	71-70—141
Andrew Brooks	72-73—145
Christy O'Connor, Jr.	75-71—146
Ian Stanley	72-74—146
Vicente Fernandez	78-70—148
Fuzzy Zoeller	75-73—148
Curtis Strange	79-69—148
Philip Parkin	78-70—148
Sam Randolph	72-76—148
Masahiro Kuramoto	77-73—150
Oasie Moore	76-74—150
Johnny Miller	75-77—152
Ove Sellberg	76-76—152
Joey Sindelar	80-73—153
Denis Watson	78-75—153
Des Smyth	80-73—153
Peter Senior	81-73—154
Jose Rivero	81-75—156
Jim Thorpe	77-79—156
Bruce Zabriski	77-79—156
Jose-Maria Canizares	76-68—144
D.A. Weibring	75-70—145
Gary Koch	73-72—145
Mark James	75-73—148
Mark O'Meara	80-69—149
Ronan Rafferty	75-74—149
Roger Mattiole	78-71—149
Mac O'Grady	76-75—151
Peter Jacobsen	77-75—152
Antonio Garrido	77-76—153
Howard Clark	81-72—154
Terry Gale	81-74—155
Hugh Baiocchi	81-74—155
Fulton Allem	82-74—156
Tony Johnstone	87-73—160
Tom Lamore	76-71—147
Brian Marchbank	78-70—148
Malcolm Mackenzie	79-70—149
Jeff Hawkes	78-73—151
Philip Walton	75-77—152
David Williams	81-72—153
Peter Teravainen	75-79—154
Mike Harwood	77-78—155
Eddie Pelland	79-77—156
Roger Chapman	74-71—145
Ross Drummond	76-74—150
Tommy Horton	77-73—150
Fred Couples	78-73—151
Eamonn Darcy	76-75—151
Ho Ming Chung	77-74—151
Simon Bishop	79-73—152
Martin Poxon	79-74—153
Richard Boxall	78-76—154
Ian Baker-Finch	86-69—155
David Llewellyn	82-73—155
Wayne Westner	78-78—156

Tennis

Davis Cup

AMERICAN ZONE SEMIFINALS
(At Buenos Aires)
Argentina 1, Peru 0
Horacio de la Pena, Argentina, def. Jaime Yzaga, 6-4 13-10 6-4.

EASTERN ZONE SEMIFINALS
(At Seoul)
South Korea 2, Thailand 0
Roh Kap-Taek, South Korea, def. Sombat Uamnoknker, 6-4, 6-1, 7-9, 10-8; Yoo Chin-Sun, South Korea, def. Thanakorn Srichaphan, 8-6, 6-2, 4-6, 6-0.

(At Kumamoto, Japan)
Japan 1, China 1
Tsuyoshi Fukui, Japan, def. Liu Shuhua, 1-6, 6-3, 6-1, 6-0; Ma Kaqin, China, def. Eiji Takeuchi, 7-9, 10-8, 7-5, 6-3.

EUROPEAN ZONE SEMIFINALS
(At Mollets, France)
France 2, Bulgaria 0
Guy Forget, France, def. Julian Stamatov, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4; Henri Lecante, France, def. K. Lazarov, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3.

WORLD ZONE QUARTERFINALS
(At Wimbledon, England)
Australia 2, Britain 0
Pat Cash, Australia, def. Jeremy Bates, 6-4, 9-7, 6-4; Paul McNamee, Australia, def. Andrew Castle, 7-5, 6-1, 6-2.
(At Boston, Sweden)
Sweden 2, Italy 0
Mats Wilander, Sweden, def. Paolo Cane, 6-0, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4; Joakim Nystrom, Sweden, def. Claudio Panatta, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.
(At Sarajevo, Yugoslavia)
Czechoslovakia 2, Yugoslavia 0
Miloslav Mecir, Czechoslovakia, def. Slobodan Zivojinovic, 6-4, 4-6, 10-8, 6-4; Milan Srelber, Czechoslovakia, def. Bruno Oresar, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.

Goodwill Games

(In Moscow)
GYMNASTICS
Women
Team Competition: Soviet Union, 196.10 points.
All-around: Vera Kolesnikova, Soviet Union, 78.55.

JUDO
172 Pounds
Semifinals
Vladimir Shestakov, Soviet Union, def. Ro Un Ren, North Korea, 10-0; Marcel Pietri, France, def. Andrzej Sonday, Poland, 5-0.
Championship
Shestakov def. Pietri, 7-0.

VOLLEYBALL
Men
United States def. France 14-16, 15-2, 15-13, 15-3.

HANDBALL
Men
Czechoslovakia 20, Iceland 19
Russian Federation 17, United States 22
Soviet Union 26, Poland 18
Women
West Germany 19, United States 18
Soviet Union 26, Hungary 15
Denmark 25, Japan 19

YACHTING
Winners After Final Races
Flea Class: Oles Khaversky, Soviet Union

Transition

BASEBALL
American League
BALTIMORE—Put Tippy Martinez, pitcher, on 21-day disabled list. Activated Larry Sheets, designated hitter, from the disabled list.
CALIFORNIA—Activated Gary Lucas, pitcher, from disabled list. Sent Todd Fischer, pitcher, to Edmonton of the Pacific Coast League.
MILWAUKEE—Sent Juan Castillo and Mike Felder, outfielders, and Jaime Cocanower, pitcher, to Vancouver, Pacific Coast League. Recalled Glenn Braggs, outfielder, and John Henry Johnson and Bryan Clutterbuck, pitchers, from Vancouver. Traded Ray Searage, pitcher, to Chicago in exchange for Al Jones, pitcher, and Tom Hartley, outfielder.
National League
CINCINNATI—Activated Nick Esasky, outfielder-first baseman from disabled list. Recalled Rob Murphy, pitcher, from Denver of the American Association. Put Joe Price, pitcher, and Tracy Jones outfielder, on 15-day disabled list. Transferred Mario Soto, pitcher, from 15-day to 21-day disabled list.

Cycling

Tour de France

MEN'S FIFTEENTH STAGE
(Carcassonne-Nimes)
(139 Miles/223 Kilometers)
1. Franck Haste, Belgium, 5 hours, 52 minutes 31 seconds
2. Silvano Contini, Italy, same time
3. Rony Van Helen, Belgium, at 6 seconds behind the leader
4. Mathieu Hermans, Holland, at 8 secs.
5. Acacio Da Silva, Portugal, s.t.
6. Thierry Marie, France, s.t.
7. Carlo Bomans, Belgium, s.t.
8. Eric Vanderaerden, Belgium, s.t.
9. Frederico Echave, Spain, s.t.
10. Inaki Gaston, Spain, s.t.
11. Guido Bontempi, Italy, s.t.
12. Francis Castaing, France, s.t.
13. Pello Ruiz-Cabestany, Spain, s.t.
14. Johan Van der Velde, Holland, s.t.
15. Marc Gomez, France, s.t.
16. Frederic Vichot, France, s.t.
17. Peter Stevenhaagen, Holland, s.t.
18. Yvon Madiot, France, s.t.
19. Carlos Hernandez, Spain, s.t.
20. Claude Criquielion, Belgium, s.t.
21. Dominique Garde, France, s.t.
22. Gerrie Knetemann, Holland, s.t.

MEN'S OVERALL STANDINGS
1. Bernard Hinault, France, 67 hours, 36 minutes and 10 seconds
2. Greg Lemond, U.S., at 34 seconds behind the leader
3. Urs Zimmermann, Switzerland, at 2:58 behind
4. Robert Millar, Britain, at 3:22
5. Pedro Delgado, Spain, at 7:37
6. Andrew Hampsten, U.S., at 8:26
7. Luis Herrera, Colombia, at 9:37
8. Niki Ruttiman, Switzerland, at 10:25
9. Steven Rooks, Holland, at 12:58
10. Claude Criquielion, Belgium, at 13:00
11. Peter Winnen, Holland, at 15:19
12. Ronan Pensec, France, at 17:12
13. Bruno Cornillet, France, at 17:24
14. Alvaro Pino, Spain, at 17:34
15. Charles Mottet, France, at 20:03

WOMEN'S SEVENTH STAGE
(Gignac - Nimes)
(53 Miles/89 Kilometers)
1. Betsy King, U.S., 2 hours, 32 minutes and 27 seconds
2. Connie Meijer, Netherlands, 7 seconds behind.
3. Emanuela Menuzzo, Italy, s.t.
4. Jutta Niehaus, West Germany, s.t.
5. Jeannie Longo, France, s.t.
6. Josiane Vanluyssa, Belgium, s.t.
7. Valerie Simonnet, France, s.t.
8. Alicke Havic, Netherlands, s.t.
9. Monique De Bruin, Netherlands, s.t.
10. Nadine Fiers, Belgium, s.t.

WOMEN'S OVERALL STANDINGS
1. Maria Canins, Italy, 14 hours, 42 minutes, 42 seconds
2. Inga Thomasen, U.S., at 3 minutes, 23 seconds behind
3. Jeannie Longo, France, at 6:24 behind
4. Virginie Simonnet, France, at 8:52
5. Virginie Leforsus, France, at 9:07
6. Sandra Schumacher, West Germany, at 10:11
7. Paula Westher, Sweden, at 10:35
8. Dany Bonnardel, France, at 11:26
9. Carol Rogers-Dunning, U.S., at 11:32
10. Dominique Damiani, France, at 11:53

The Commissioner's a Contender

By Ken Denlinger
Washington Post Service

TURNBERRY, Scotland — When a 30-foot putt dropped into the cup at the 18th hole for his third straight birdie, Deane Beman threw a punch meant for the wind and other elements of golf that had howled at his comeback. He had come to to the British Open Golf Championship with a lot to prove — and had gone about accomplishing a good deal of it.

Now, a 75 might not seem too thrilling to anyone several thousand miles from the eighth tee of the Ailsa course shortly after breakfast Thursday. That was where Beman was rocked so hard by a 40-mph (64-kph) gust that he had to step back and reload.

Measured against par of 70, what Beman did in round one seems tepid as tap water; measured against the devilish wind and his 12-year absence from even mildly serious competition, that 75 was stunning.

Beman, 48, who was flat on his back about three months ago, shot the same first-round score as Fuzzy Zoeller, leaving them five back of leader Ian Woosnam.

Ray Floyd, winner of the U.S. Open tournament that Beman was not in shape to qualify for, blew to 78. So did Masters champion Jack Nicklaus. Bob Tway and Greg Norman could muster only 74. Curtis Strange barely broke 80; Craig Stadler did not.

Mac O'Grady, who is fighting with Beman over that fine the commissioner levied a while back, shot one stroke higher than Beman.

"Just a little man trying to be a big man," another antagonist, Seve Ballesteros, said at the Masters.

How did it go Thursday for Seve? He shot 76, then smiled and lowered his head when reminded that Beman had bested him.

"Good for him," Ballesteros said.

So how did Beman pull this off? How did the little man who carries a bit of a paunch but no one-iron shrink some of the giants?

The skeptical attitude is that Beman gave the wind a two-year exemption to five U.S. tournaments if it would give him relatively safe passage around Ailsa this week.

That will not wash with those familiar with Beman. They know that, throughout his career as an amateur and six-year touring pro, the only time he left the fairway was to cut a business deal.

So 12 years after he walked off the fairway and into administration, why had Beman returned?

"I hadn't walked more than one round of golf in 10 or 11 years," he said. "Hadn't played more than a dozen to 20 rounds a year in eight or nine years. Two years ago, I decided I didn't want my game to deteriorate anymore.

"First came the practice tee," he said. "Then you want to display your game to friends and who you want to brag to. Tournament level is next. I'm close now to the level that pleases me."

Describing Thursday's play, he said, "I just wanted to survive."

"I putted absolutely as bad as you can putt through 14 holes," he said, knowing that he missed three putts by a total of 11 feet (3.3 meters). The irony of his having to listen to such pouring week after week from others failed to draw a smile.

But Beman turned absolutely brilliant at the 15th, saving par from the sand with a 13-footer. The birdie at 16 was from 15 feet and he wedged stiff at 17 for his second.

On 18, he bumped a three-iron onto the green to set up that last birdie. Finally, he could relax.

In truth, nothing much breaks his concentration at what has become nearly a full-time job the last month or so. That total commitment to an entire round was as hard as anything to recapture.

"It's easy for one shot," he said. "But 4½ hours requires a lot of discipline and training."

His focus on serious golf caused Beman to hit "15,000 to 20,000 practice balls for 45 days" at the beginning of the year. That contributed to back problems that kept him almost totally inactive for a week.

In two years, Beman will be old enough to join the senior tour he helped enhance. An associate said he expects Beman to do just that: to resign as commissioner and join the seniors "because he knows he can beat most of 'em now."

■ **O'Grady Sues Beman, PGA**

O'Grady has filed a lawsuit demanding $12 million in punitive damages from Beman and the PGA in the latest escalation of their feud. The Associated Press reported from San Diego.

In the lawsuit filed Thursday in federal court, O'Grady claims that he was illegally suspended by Beman and the PGA on June 14. O'Grady, who drew a six-week suspension, was disciplined for making allegedly disparaging remark concerning the PGA and Beman.

U.S., Soviet Advance to Final In Madrid; Yugoslavs Cry Foul

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADRID — David Robinson of the U.S. Naval Academy scored 17 points late Thursday night and five teammates were in double figures as the United States took a 26-point lead, then held off Brazil by 96-80 to gain a gold-medal meeting with the Soviet Union in the World Basketball Championships.

The Soviet Union defeated Yugoslavia by 91-90, in an acrimonious game that went into overtime, to set up a rematch on Sunday of the 1982 championship game in Colombia, which the Soviet team won by one point.

The U.S. team had to withstand 43 points by Oscar Schmidt of Brazil, who made four three-point shots in the second half. The Americans led by 50-24 with five minutes left in the first half, had that lead cut to 80-71 with 6:44 to go in the game, then pulled away with a 16-9 burst in the final minutes.

The United States will have to play the Soviet Union without one of its best outside shooters, Arizona guard Steve Kerr. He had 14 points Thursday while making three three-point shots, but seriously injured a knee in the second half.

The Soviet Union won on two free throws by Arvidas Sabonis after making three three-point shots in the final 47 seconds of regulation.

Yugoslavia held an 85-76 lead with less than a minute left. Sabonis, the 7-2 center, made a three-pointer and Valery Tikhonenko turned a steal into a second three-pointer five seconds later. After a Yugoslavian turnover, Valdis Valters tied the score at 85 with three seconds left.

The angry Yugoslavian coach, Kresimir Cosic, asked, "How could the Russians foul us seven or eight times in the last minute but none of them was intentional? That's just incredible. It's a shame what happened today."

For fouls judged by the referees to be unintentional, the ball is inbounded from the sideline rather than a free throw being awarded. And, Yugoslavian forward Veljko Petranovic was called for a double-dribble violation with 12 seconds left, which led to Valters' tying three-pointer. *(AP, UPI)*

Navratilova: A Homecoming at Last

Lee Nevenich-Reuters

Navratilova (left) and Evert.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PRAGUE — Just coming home can be the hardest thing to do. Harder than playing on center court for the championship of Wimbledon or the U.S. Open.

"This is something I have been waiting a long time for," Martina Navratilova said earlier this week. "I am an emotional person anyway and I don't want to be out there crying all the time. There are so many friends who have not seen me for so long."

Navratilova, who was to arrive Saturday, defected to the United States, at age 18, while playing in the 1975 U.S. Open. In the interim, she has become one of the world's best tennis players, although few of her feats were written about in Czechoslovakia.

"There has been no news of her in the press," a taxi-driver said Friday. "But we know she is coming home."

She was coming back to play in the Federation Cup tournament, the women's version of the Davis Cup, which is being held in Eastern Europe for the first time.

Czechoslovakia has won the Federation Cup for the last three years, beating the United States, 2-1, in the 1985 final, but the Americans are seeded No. 1 this time primarily because Navratilova and Chris Evert Lloyd are playing together on the team for the first time since 1982.

Although they are long-time rivals who have played each other 69 times, many of them with a Grand Slam title at stake, Navratilova and Lloyd also are good friends, and it is believed that this was the reason Lloyd agreed to play on the U.S. team even though it meant being assigned the No. 2 singles slot behind Navratilova.

In turn, Navratilova requested that Lloyd be allowed to play No. 1 because of her dominance on clay, but this was not permitted because the rules require that the women be assigned according to their rankings.

Navratilova, now 29 and living in Fort Worth, Texas, was part of the Czechoslovakian team that won the cup title in 1975. She has never lost a match in singles or doubles in the tournament.

Czechoslovakia, led by U.S. Open champion Hana Mandlikova and Helena Sukova, has been seeded No. 2 and West Germany, feauring Steffi Graf and Claudia Kohde Kilsch, is seeded third, followed by Canada, Bulgaria, Britain, Argentina and Italy.

The competition was to begin Sunday, with qualification-round matches, at a new 10-court tennis complex on Stvanice Island in the Vlatava River. On Monday, the United States was to open against the winner of the qualifier between Israel and China.

At first, at least, the main difficulty may be limiting the pressure on Navratilova. She has family and friends here, but is expected to stay with teammates in a hotel.

"She will get a lot of support from the team," said captain Marty Reissen. "Martina has a lot of friends here, which will help her situation, and we are going to try to keep it as low key as possible." *(UPI, Reuters)*

Football

CFL Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
Ottawa	2	2	0	92	93	4
Toronto	2	2	0	72	81	4
Hamilton	1	3	0	50	50	2
Montreal	0	2	0	23	40	0

WESTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
Edmonton	4	0	0	128	91	8
Brit Colmb	2	1	0	69	70	4
Saskatchwn	2	2	0	88	115	4
Calgary	1	2	0	63	64	2
Winnipeg	1	2	0	84	56	2

Thursday's Results
Saskatchewan 27, Toronto 14
Edmonton 49, Ottawa 39

POSTCARD

Riding With the 'Railers'

By Ann Barry
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The model railroader is many things: engineer, electrician, artist and stage designer, historian and, by and large, a bit of a romantic.

He — 98 percent of model railroaders are men — is a different animal than the collector of antique toy trains who displays his mint 1930s Lionel locomotive as something of an art object.

The model railroader, or "railer," creates a functioning layout, a microcosm of the railroad as it once was. While many are drawn to the field from a sense of nostalgia, the craft is no child's game. Articles in the dozen or so magazines devoted to the subject in the United States are apt to have such titles as "Modeling Delaware and Hudson's Welded Boxcars" and "Casting a Skewed Arch Stone Bridge."

According to a recent survey by Model Railroader, a Milwaukee magazine with a circulation of 176,000, there are more than a quarter of a million model railroaders in the United States, which makes it one of the biggest in the mechanical hobby field.

Richard Hendrickson, a professor of English and communications at California State College in Sonoma, describes the 12-foot-square layout he is building for his home north of San Francisco in theatrical terms: a series of dioramas representing locations of the Santa Fe Railroad in 1947 in Southern California. Much of the track is to be behind the scenes, so that trains appear and disappear.

As with many other railers, his involvement harks back to childhood. "As a kid I spent a lot of time around the railroad," he said. "In Southern California in those days the steam locomotive was still extensively in use. I was fascinated and got to know the railroad men, got to ride on the trains. My objective is to recreate the railroad as I remember it. This has involved historical research, such as using aerial photos of the scenes I'm trying to represent."

Most model railroaders, who average 40 years of age, according to the Model Railroader survey, hark back to what they remember, post-World War II passenger trains. Their trains precisely replicate the real thing at scales that range from O gauge, about one-quarter of an inch to the foot, to Z gauge, so tiny that a complete railroad could be constructed on the brim of a straw hat. Today HO scale, roughly one-eighth of an inch to the foot, is the most popular.

Although 70 percent of model railroaders have a home layout, 20 percent belong to clubs, with memberships that can run from 4 to 100 or more. Exhibitions of joint layouts are common.

Bob Latham, a retired merchandise manager in Rocky Hill, New Jersey, is chairman of a 25-member club, the Pacific Southern Railway Co. of Rocky Hill. For exhibitions in the basement of his home 18 men run 40 trains of the 1950s over 4,500 feet of track.

"I started a railroad club in high school, and have belonged to clubs for more than 50 years," Latham said. "There are so many facets to the hobby. It draws on all different talents. One fellow has five Ph.D.s, another is a trucker."

Advanced hobbyists may make engines from scratch, but the most prized locomotives are the brass models imported from Japan, which then require hand painting. These originated in the mid-'50s, when American importers encouraged Japanese craftsmen to produce them. Extraordinary in their detail, they cost from $200 up to $2,000.

The railer may lay his own track, fastening wooden ties with tiny spikes. He may fashion scenery — trees, railroad yards, factories, hills and valleys — of hand-painted plaster or papier-mâché. He may enliven his layout with items available in hobby shops or through mail-order catalogs: figures in period costume, period cars, buses, trucks and ambulances, little boats on lakes, lines of clothes caught in the breeze.

Richard Sanders, president of a chain of convenience stores in central Pennsylvania, not only has a model Pennsylvania Railroad layout and a collection of railroad artifacts that includes five cabooses, but also, with a group of stockholders, a 1950 Pennsylvania Railroad diesel locomotive and 12 miles of track.

"I can get in my own engine and run it," he said. "It's a place to relax, to get away from the office, meet other people and talk about trains."

Gloria Faces Life: Tune in Tomorrow

By Georgia Dullea
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Join us now for another episode of "General Hospital." You'll recall that this was one sickly soap opera eight years ago when a new executive producer, Gloria Monty, appeared to perform theatrical triage — splashy sets, younger faces, sexier scenes, lots of technological flash and dash. A year later GH, as they call it in the industry, was the top-rated U. S. daytime soap and ABC-TV's biggest moneymaker.

As our story opens, Monty, who was the model for the motherly producer in the film "Tootsie," has been called in to help cure ABC's ailing prime-time ratings. In an age when networks rarely make long-term commitments, Gloria Monty Productions has a commitment from ABC for 10 hours of prime-time "on-air" programming — meaning that whatever she makes must be aired — plus a deal with 20th Century-Fox Television to develop and co-produce the programs.

"Because I've been so successful in serials, they feel that I can be very successful in series," says Monty, a soft-spoken women in her early 60s. "It's a move I've been trying to make for the last four years, and each time they said give us one more year at 'General Hospital.'"

It is 4:30 P. M., below ground in the old Columbia studios off Sunset Boulevard. Monty has spent the morning in meetings, dashing through a maze of corridors, past wardrobe, makeup and dressing rooms, trailed by figures with clipboards.

Up in the control room, she watched a dress rehearsal, dictating actors' notes ("Make sure she's spritzed") and occasionally stopping the action to walk onto the set. "That wall bothers me," she said at one point. The wall was repainted.

The show is being taped now. On the floor below, the face of Jacklyn Zeman, who plays the nurse Bobbie Spencer, who is trying to live down her past as a prostitute, appears on scores of television monitors. Her face is "spritzed" to suggest perspiration, as she says: "I suppose you've heard by now I goofed, or came close to it, in OR. I lost count of the sponges."

The episode will be aired in a few days.

Monty is on her office telephone saying, "Oh, brother! Oh, brother!"

An actress in a minor part has walked out on her contract. Monty tells her secretary to have the character excised from the next week's scripts ("Flag it, sweetheart"). She tells a publicity agent how to slant the press release ("Otherwise it's going to be twisted"). She sighs and says she will not miss the daily intrigue of the soaps.

"They steal our story ideas," she says of her competitors. "I've been told that when I accept an outline, it's in one of the other offices that evening. I've given up trying to secure the story line, although I will spread a false rumor."

She complains of the routine of doing five one-hour shows a week, 52 weeks a year. As a consultant on GH next year, she will be spared this. "No one wants to to work this hard," she says. "The vessel gets empty after a while. Part of it was we made history by making the show No. 1, and then we kept it up there for all those years and that was tough."

In the process Gloria Monty has become one of the most highly respected, highly paid and, some say, highly feared figures in daytime television. Hers is one of the most carefully constructed public personas in the industry — "Santa Claus in skirts," said one industry observer, adding that she is not always so open and giving.

Monty's policy is "never to disclose salary," although she is said to make upward of $2 million a year on the soap opera alone. Her innovations — the use of quick cuts, many scenes, fast plot twists and anti-heroes such as Luke Spencer, played by Anthony Geary — are widely credited with changing the face of daytime soaps while paving the way for such nighttime shows as "Dynasty."

Producer Monty: 'I made them and I can break them.'

Her entrance into the world of television was in the early 1950s, after five years of directing summer stock on Long Island at a theater and workshop owned by her husband, Robert O'Byrne. "We did about 50 plays and attracted the New York critics, but our money ran out," she recalled.

The technology baffled her at first: "All those cameras and cables, so different from the theater. It was six months before it suddenly occurred to me that the camera was the audience. Once I realized that I could find my way dramatically."

Back on the set, no complaints are voiced about Monty. Her young actors call her "Mother." The stagehands have made her an honorary member of their union. "Gloria's a taskmaster," Jerry Balme, a coordinating producer, says fondly. "She demands excellence, but she rewards it." And James E. Reilly, one of the writers, adds: "Gloria gets the best out of the best. You don't mind working hard because, one, she charms you and, two, you see the results on the screen."

Even the competition praises Gloria Monty. Joe Willmore, a coordinating producer at GH until May, when he became executive producer of "The Guiding Light," a CBS soap in the same time slot, says, "She's a rare person who has both the energy and the ability to focus with great intensity on whatever she's doing."

She does not tolerate disloyalty, however, particularly from once-obscure actors she has made into box-office attractions. "I remember one actor who wanted to leave the show for bigger things," Willmore said. "Gloria felt the show had a strong investment in him. She was so angered she picked up a pencil, snapped it and said, 'I made them and I can break them.'"

PEOPLE

A New Gem From Reg[...]

Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff, touched off a furor when he suggested that the administration opposes any change in U. S. policy toward South Africa partly because it would deprive American women of diamonds. It was the second time in less than a year Regan had made a comment that critics said was sexist. A White House official confirmed that Regan was the unidentified administration official who warned reporters in a talk Wednesday about the consequences on the world diamond market of tough sanctions against the Pretoria government. South Africa is a leading exporter of diamonds. "Are the women of America prepared to give up all their jewelry?" he said. "Are the Israelis, the Belgians, the Netherlands people prepared not to engage in any more diamond trade? Are we telling ourselves that industrial diamonds — things that we need for etching, cutting, shaping of tools and so forth — that we now have to go, if anywhere, to the Soviet Union?" "This sounds like 'Diamond Don' Regan," the House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, said. "According to him, women know nothing about throw weights, only about carats. How many people must die to keep this crowd in diamonds?" O'Neill referred to a comment Regan made before last November's Geneva summit, when he said women would be more interested in what Raisa Gorbachev and Nancy Reagan were wearing than in throw weights and other arms control matters. "He must be one of the slowest learners in America," said Eleanor Cutri Smeal, president of the National Organization for Women.

□

The project to build a new opera house complex at Place de la Bastille in Paris will go ahead, but in a modified form, according to a vaguely worded announcement by the French Culture Ministry. The construction, begun under the previous Socialist government, had been put on hold while a committee appointed by the present conservative regime restudied the project. Culture Minister François Léotard announced that he would recommend that the Palais Garnier, the present Opéra, retain its "traditional" operatic function; that a large theater suitable for opera, ballet and concerts be built a[...] but that the scenery ste[...] nally planned for the [...] eliminated. No reference [...] to the planned experim[...] ater of modifiable shape [...] the most innovative des[...] Opéra Bastille, although [...] Le Monde, citing minist[...] said there was a good [...] would be retained.

□

The governing Congres[...] India is urging its memb[...] special watches that [...] trait of Prime Minister [...] dhi, a party official sa[...] The watches have begu[...] on the wrists of par[...] Gandhi's face lights up [...] whenever the second han[...] the digits 3 and 9. An ci[...] tributed by high party [...] urged party leaders an[...] of parliament to buy the[...] Hindustan Times news[...] ported. It said the watch[...] rupees (about $40). Th[...] hand of the watch bean[...] gress Party symbol — [...] palm.

□

Salvador Dali's latest m[...] — a one-ton salute to [...] was unveiled Thursday [...] The downtown square [...] sculpture "Homage to [...] stands also was renamed [...] of the 82-year-old Surre[...] couldn't attend the cere[...] cause he is home recover[...] surgery to implant a pa[...] The sculpture features a [...] figure with outstretched a[...] gling a black ball. Facing i[...] of stone propped up on th[...] ite blocks, "Homage to N[...] the first major work com[...] Dali since he was severely [...] in a fire in August 1984.

□

Charlie Chaplin's hat a[...] the key props in the legen[...] median's Little Tramp an[...] sona, were sold for [...] ($22,500) Thursday at a [...] auction in London. Th[...] bought by the late actor's [...] biographer, the film criti[...] Robinson of The Times of [...] bidding on behalf of a g[...] friends. Robinson said he [...] friends had been determi[...] the bowler and cane shoul[...] Britain, Chaplin's birthpla[...]

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FEMALE AU PAIR - English speaking, nonsmoker, help care for 18 mo. old & 6 mo. old starting Sept. 86. Must have experience. Light housekeeping required. Minimum 1 yr. commitment. Send photo, resume, references, phone number & address to Dr. & Mrs. Kimmel, 7 Caywood Ln., Fairport, NY 14450. (716) 425-1051.

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2 AU PAIR POSITIONS in NYC suburb. 1 family with 2 boys, 5 & 9. Must drive. Other family with 3 girls, 3, 7 & 9. Light housekeeping. Nonsmoker. Prefer over 21. Like pets. Begin immediately. Send resume & photo: Goldstein, 23 Woodfield Dr., Short Hills, NJ 07078.

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EMPLOYMENT

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